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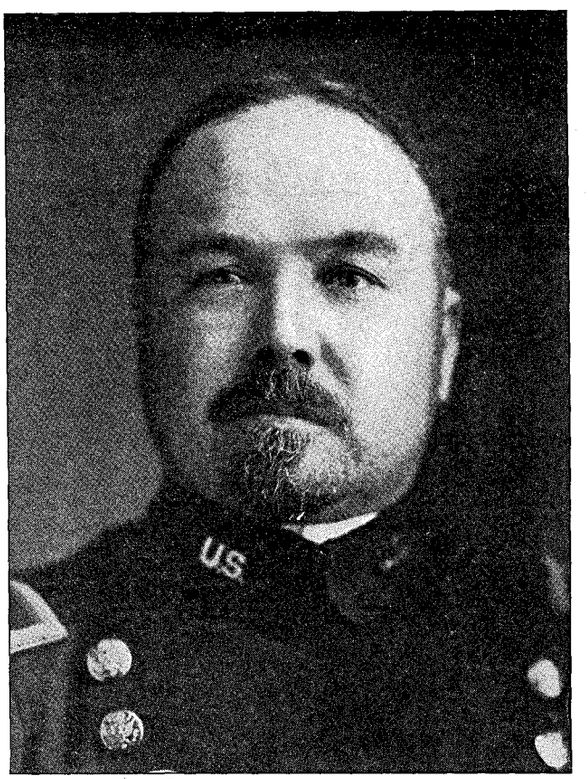
TOPICS OF THE DAY

SHALL WE JOIN HANDS WITH VILLA?

CRITICS of the President are asking if an Administration that has so sternly refused to recognize Huerta's blood-stained dictatorship will now make a virtual ally of the no less ensanguined Villa. This question has been running of late through all discussions of the Mexican problem, and now the sweeping Constitutionalist victory at Tampico makes it clear that the answer can not be far off. Those who regard Villa as Mexico's man of destiny lay stress on his military genius, his immense popularity with the Mexican people, his loyalty to the Madero program of redistributing the land to the peons, his professions of friendliness and confidence toward the United States, and his action in preventing both Carranza and Zapata from joining forces with Huerta against us after our seizure of Vera Cruz. Those, on the other hand, who see in him only a shrewd, blood-stained adventurer, eager to make a catspaw of the United States, point to his early record as a bandit, the many crimes of violence charged against him, and his tricky and evasive dealings with us in connection with the Benton case. In all these discussions it seems to be assumed that while Carranza may remain the nominal head of the Constitutionalists, Villa will be the actual power behind the throne. In one of the recent Washington dispatches to the New York *Sun* (Ind.) we read:



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IN COMMAND AT VERA CRUZ.

General Funston's sanitation squad has made it "the cleanest city in the tropics." How he won the nickname "Fighting Fred" in Cuba and the Philippines is told on page 1269.

"Information obtained here to-night indicates that the United States officials are already looking forward to a plan of action on the part of this Government when Huerta falls and Carranza, with the Constitutionalist forces, is in control at Mexico City.

"There is good reason to believe that President Wilson intends to do everything possible, when the Constitutionalists have once gained Mexico City, to assist them in the pacification of the entire Republic. Persons familiar with the President's views expect to see him propose the joint policing of Mexico by United States and Constitutionalist forces if he receives any encouragement from Carranza.

"The fear exprest here is that Carranza with his pronounced views against an American invasion of Mexico will be inclined to resent any suggestion of this character. It is certain, tho, that President Wilson, if the Constitutionalists are successful, will not be satisfied with any solution of the difficulty that fails to establish law and order throughout the Republic and falls short of relieving the United States of the harassing conditions that have existed for the last two or three years.

"It is understood that this Government is particularly desirous of extending the mediation proceedings until the Constitutionalists have gained the ascendency in Mexico City. The President will then have an avenue through which he might readily approach Carranza with suggestions as to the cooperation of the United States in pacifying the entire Republic."

Some papers remind us that Carranza "resented" our

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MEXICO'S REAL DICTATOR.

—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.

THE UNEXPLAINABLE GRINGO.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

occupation of Vera Cruz, but that his expression of this resentment ceased abruptly after a visit from Villa. And they also recall Villa's reply when General Maas besought him to make common cause with Huerta "that we may all march together against the invading Yankees." In rejecting this suggestion Villa directly accuses the Federals of desiring and provoking the coming of the Americans in order that, by involving Mexico in a foreign war, they might save themselves from disaster. "With the pretext of a foreign war," he declares, "you seek to arm Mexicans whose sympathies are not with you but whose patriotism you expect to exploit." We learn, moreover, from Edwin Emerson, staff correspondent of the New York *World* (Dem.) with General Funston's forces, that it was Villa's special envoy, Col. Fabio de la Garza, who persuaded Zapata to turn a deaf ear to Huerta's commissioner's preaching "a holy war against the Gringoes." And more recently Villa has announced through the Associated Press his desire that "all Americans connected with industries in Mexico" should "return and again take up their pursuits," and has given his assurance that they "will have nothing to fear" even "should it ever come to war between Mexico and the United States." In the same document he points out that the reimposed embargo on arms is "protracting the struggle uselessly" and is "interfering seriously with the plans of the Constitutionalists." Admitting that many of his earlier victories were due to the lifting of the embargo, he goes on to say:

"Mexico must be pacified, and should be pacified quickly. We can not gain this end quickly while we suffer from lack of ammunition. We can continue this struggle for better social and economic conditions by capturing our ammunition from the enemy, but such method would necessarily drag the war over a long period. Every humanitarian consideration argues for the lifting of the embargo."

"We have gone down to Mexico to serve mankind, if we can find out the way," said President Wilson at the funeral ceremony in the Brooklyn Navy Yard for our marines and sailors killed in Vera Cruz. And some editors point out that stranger instruments than Villa have been used in the service of mankind. This point of view is strongly stated by Congressman Kent (Rep.), of California, who knows Mexico at first hand and has large interests there. He says:

"Now between us and a general war in Mexico there seems to be but one thing, and that is the fact that there is one man in Mexico, one strong man—Villa, bandit to be sure, a child of ignorant Indian parentage, who began an outlaw career because he was robbed, insulted, and abused, started out on the hypothesis that he must make war against Mexican society in accordance with the only code he knew, and that code justified barbarous methods. With the little education he had, he proved himself to be a great leader of men. That man has been continually growing, not alone in power, but in knowledge of what the civilized world demands of him and in knowledge of the needs of his country. The testimony I have received from private sources is that he is a brave man who keeps his word. He has, in a crucial time, had the courage of his convictions, and the enlightenment, almost alone among his people, to believe our protestations of disinterestedness, and seems to possess such a marvelous power of leadership as to hold his people in leash. We have now before us the choice of whether, in view of all the facts, we are willing to recognize this man as, in a measure, our ally, whether we are willing to accept his good offices in conjunction with the good offices of the great republics of South America, or whether we feel it incumbent on us to go into Mexico, and to declare war on the Mexican people, 15,000,000 in number, who can not understand us any more than we can understand them, and to fight through a war to its indefinitely distant conclusion."

ARBITERS OF

The Army and Navy Journal (New York) throws an interesting light on Villa's generalship in the following summary of the report of an American military expert who was present at the battle of Torreon and has been observing the northern forces:

"Villa's troops are far from being the ragged and dilapidated soldiers that have been seen along the border and compose Huerta's command at and near Vera Cruz. His entire force has been recently clothed with modern uniforms, new underclothes, socks, and shoes. They are aristocratic in appearance as compared with those in the Federal Army and of other commands. They are all armed with either Mauser rifles or high-power Remingtons. They are now carrying 300 rounds of ammunition, and Villa claims to have thirty-five of the most modern machine guns.

"But the most startling revelation in the report on the condition of Villa's forces is the excellent system for supplying his troops which has been organized. General Villa has not neglected the smallest detail in this respect, which is entirely a new feature of a Mexican military force. He even has a water-train, so that during the Torreon campaign his troops were kept constantly supplied with water while on the firing-line. While the Federalists were dropping with exhaustion with the extreme heat, General Villa's troops were fresh and vigorous.

"The medical corps of Villa's army is in command of Col. Dr. Andres Villareial, graduate of the Johns Hopkins University. Under his command there is a hospital train with a capacity of

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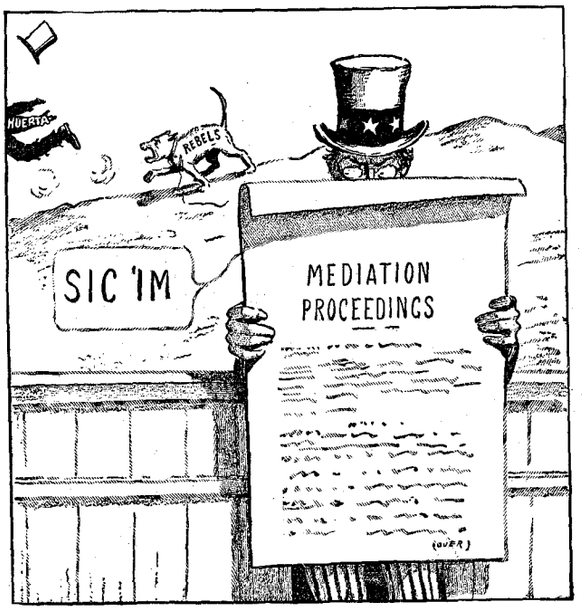

AN ASIDE.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

TWO MEN OF PEACE.

BRYAN—"I'm for you! I know at heart that you're a man of peace." —Weed in the New York *Tribune*.

MEXICO'S FUTURE.

taking care of 1,400 wounded soldiers for forty days. In the train is a complete field hospital of the most modern type, and it is manned by a splendid corps of trained nurses. . . . . .

"Villa is a military genius. He takes a position in battle slightly in the rear of the center of the firing-line. From this position he watches the firing-line closely, and whenever it begins to waver he encourages his men, first by kind and gentle words of command. But if this is not effective he rushes at them like a tiger and curses them. He has a wonderful personality that appeals to the Mexican soldiers. His bravery can not be doubted, and he is a veritable tiger when roused.

"General Villa goes after the war game like a seasoned and well-trained soldier. Every morning at 10 o'clock he calls a council of his generals. These councils are conducted in a businesslike and orderly manner. Villa listens carefully to the reports and suggestions of his generals. At the conclusion he outlines the campaign for the day and for the night as well, and his subordinates are depended upon to carry it out. The officers and enlisted men have unlimited faith in his leadership, and they think that they are serving under the Mexican Napoleon. In the event of war, the prediction is made that Villa would become the commander-in-chief of the united Mexican forces. He is feared as well as honored throughout Mexico, and it is believed will become the dictator of the entire country."

While General Villa "may be as black as he has been painted," remarks the Houston *Post* (Dem.), "his conduct of the revolution since he became its dominating figure tends to belie many of the charges made against his character and suggests the probability that they were largely inspired by his enemies." Another Texas paper, the Dallas *News* (Dem.), noting that the sympathies of the President are evidently with the Constitutionalists, remarks: "We can not see that there is any occasion to deny it; neither can we see that the undeniable fact is one calling for apology." *The News* goes on to say:

"Villa is not a lovely character, however fascinating he may be to the imagination. But Villa is not the Constitutionalist cause; and even if the unrevised history of current events did not magnify his crimes and minimize his virtues, which there is reason to suspect it does, his power and prominence among the leaders of that cause would afford us no sensible reason for withholding our sympathy from it. Heretofore the popular criticism of the President has been that he is governed too much by Quixotic idealism in his course toward Mexico; but now he is charged with being so far influenced by practical considerations as to countenance a cause which is being fought for by one who is reputed to be an ex-bandit and a murderer. The President seems to be in a situation where he will be damned if he does and equally so if he doesn't. If the Constitutionalists are successful in the engagements they seem to be on the eve of fighting, they will probably demand something more than the tacit sympathy of the Washington Government. They will probably demand the more substantial advantage of recognition; and it is not easy to see what reasons in justice or policy the President could find for rejecting that demand."

The Mexican people need a leader, remarks the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), and what is required of that leader "is not so much that he shall have clean hands as he shall sympathize with necessary reforms calculated to secure the emancipation of the common people and that he shall have the brains and the strength to carry out these reforms." It adds:

"Who can say that Villa is not such a man? There have been cutthroat emancipators in history; there have been ruffianly liberators; there have been ruthlessly cruel benefactors of the down-trodden serfs."

Horror strikes many editors, however, at the thought of anything approaching an alliance with the Constitutionalist leader. "Sooner would we see the United States Government enter into an alliance with a successor to Jesse James," exclaims the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) thinks that to reject Huerta and accept Villa "would be to invite the contempt of all civilized nations." "If Mr. Wilson succeeds in substituting Villa for Huerta, he will find that he has progressed from the frying-pan into the fire," declares the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.), and the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.) shares this view. "Between Villa and Huerta there seems to be little choice," says the Houston *Chronicle* (Ind.), and in the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) we read:

"If the President in his hatred of the comparatively mild Huerta is coquetting with the blood-stained criminal Villa he should be stopt before the country is compromised by even the beginning of such an unholy alliance."

"Having refused recognition to Huerta on high moral grounds, are we now to become partners in crime with a man so brutal that the City of Mexico is panic-stricken at the mere threat of his advance?" asks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.). And the Richmond *News-Leader* (Dem.) draws the following warning from the case of Santa Anna:

"President Polk's dealings with and trust in Santa Anna, and the result, rise up at this juncture to warn us in respect of that matter. What happened after Santa Anna's return

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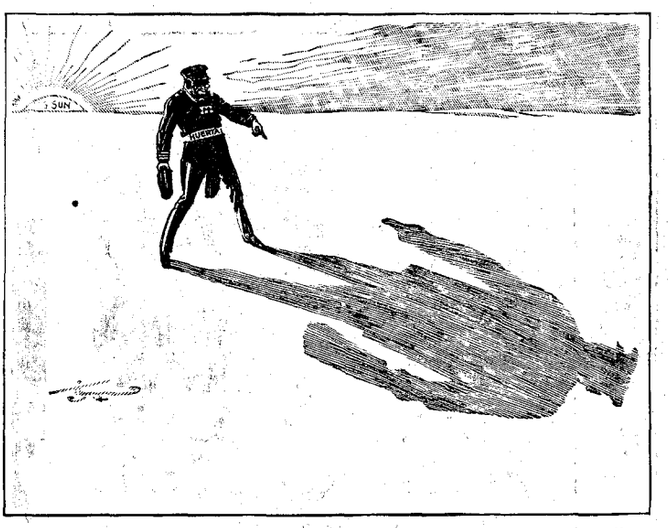
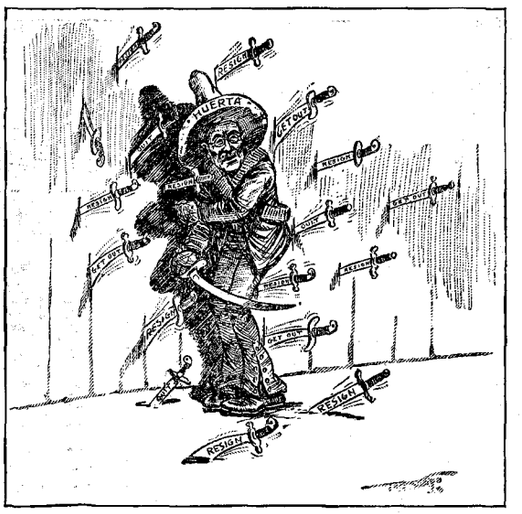


"ME RESIGN? WHY, I'M GETTING BIGGER AND BIGGER EVERY MINUTE!"
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.



HOW LONG CAN HE DODGE?
—Vidro in the Grand Rapids *Press*.

to Mexico from exile in Cuba, taken with Mr. Polk's reasons for 'not obstructing his return,' as set forth in the latter's second annual message to Congress of date December 8, 1846, shows that the wily old Mexican leader completely hoodwinked the President and his advisers.

"He bamboozled the President into believing that he would bring his following to the support of our forces, and use his influence for peace. Once back in his own country, however, he shamelessly disregarded his plighted word, united all elements against the United States, as Huerta had hoped to do by provoking American invasion, and fought us until the taking of the City of Mexico by Scott ended the Mexican War.

"Should we prove too confiding and too encouraging in our relations with Villa and Carranza, history might repeat itself."

WHERE THE TRUST BILLS HIT THE RAILROADS

THE DISINTEGRATION of every big railway system in the country is foreseen by Judge Lovett, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific, in case the trust bills before Congress become law in their present form. And the railroads would find themselves in the embarrassing position of being "unable to engage in commerce," in spite of the laws and charters which provide that they must do so. If the gentlemen of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce would avoid giving the railroads of the United States "the greatest shock they have ever experienced," they must eliminate or greatly modify the sections of their antitrust bill which prohibits "interlocking directorates," according to Judge Lovett and several of his fellow railroad executives. The sections of the bill thus condemned in railway circles, notes the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent, provide "that no corporation shall engage in interstate commerce if upon its managing board or among its officers there is any person who is serving in a like capacity with a competing corporation," that a railroad may not engage in interstate commerce "if it controls a competitor through stockholdings or otherwise," and that it may not deal in the securities or property of another road "if at the time there is any person serving as officer or director of both roads." The New York *Journal of Commerce* also notes that the same person may not be an officer or director of a railroad and also of a company furnishing the railroad with material or equipment, or holding a similar relation to it in banking.

Now, Judge Lovett, whose contentions are highly approved by several Eastern dailies, "can see objections to common directorates in industrial corporations," "but as to railroads, conditions are somewhat different. We have no secrets any more." According to this bill, said Judge Lovett, a railroad would face the dangerous situation of being "unable to engage in commerce if it was found that it had an interlocking directorate with another road," while at the same time "existing laws provide that railroads must engage in commerce." Here is another "practical embarrassment," cited by the head of the Union Pacific:

THE SORROWS

"I do not believe that there is a system in the country that has not got common mortgages. They also have stock that is held in common. If these securities are lawful now, they should not be made unlawful in the future."

Judge Lovett's protest against the prohibition barring bankers from railroad boards is thus quoted in the New York *Sun:*

"We often need the advice of a banker. Another consideration is that we get capital from abroad. Foreign investors do business through bankers. Such investors want assurances frequently that the banker is connected with the corporation and is in a position to watch the investments of those whom he represents."

In the judgment of this eminent railroad authority, the enactment of the pending bill would affect systems like the New York Central and the Pennsylvania. In fact—

"it would seriously endanger the safety of every large railroad system in the United States. I can not put it too strong. The new law should not be applied to existing conditions.

"They should be left to such adjustment as the Government may see fit to make under the Sherman Act. If the bill should be passed in its present form it would mean that these great systems, the growth and development of years, would have to disintegrate."

General Counsel Thom, of the Southern Railway, suggested to the Committee that in legislating against the interlocking directorate, they ought to make the guilt "personal." That is, instead of directing the prohibition against the railroads, the man who undertook to serve upon the directorates of two competing roads should be made to suffer. Mr. Thom, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* notes, pointed out the difference between regulating railroads and regulating industrial corporations. And he said:

"What competition means to railroads is radically different from what it means to other corporations. It is a debatable question whether Congress desires to retain competition between railroads. But even if it does it is with a difference from what it requires of other corporations. . . . . .

"When we speak of competition as between railroads, and ask ourselves if the maintenance of competition is in the public interest, we must decide whether a combination of roads will help to develop trade or will restrain it. In this lies the difference between the problem of the railroads and other corporations."

The New York *Times* agrees with Judge Lovett that dire

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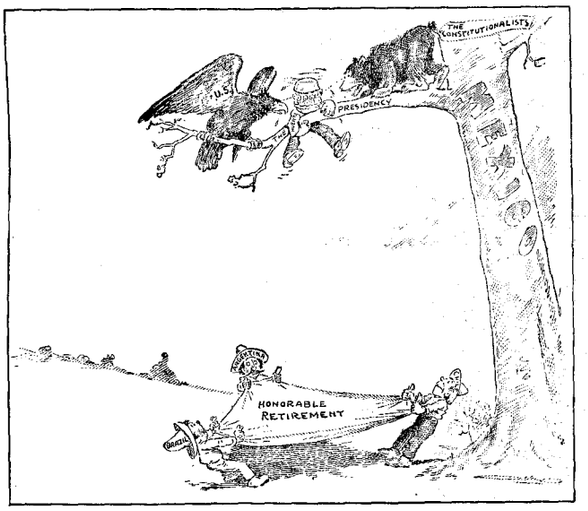
HIS CASE TO BE TAKEN TO NIAGARA FALLS.
—Smith in the Chicago *Tribune*



WILL HE JUMP?
—Orr in the Nashville *Tennessean*.

OF HUERTA.

results would follow the enactment of the provisions in the bill affecting railroads, and with Mr. Thom that "at least, if the bill is inevitable, the interlocking might be made personal and punished and the railroads be allowed to run their trains." As for itself it can see "nothing in the nature of the banking and railway businesses which makes interlocking particularly heinous."

But the arguments of the railroad representatives, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "were not strengthened by the apparent willingness of the orators to agree to the pummeling of industrial corporations if the public carriers could only be saved from disruption."

A CALIFORNIA LABOR TRAGEDY

NEARLY A YEAR has gone by since a riot in the hop-fields of California resulted in the death of a district attorney and three other victims, and the rest of the country is just getting its first connected account of it. It was "one of the most significant labor battles of the times," thinks *The Outlook*, which has spent considerable time and effort in looking into it, and it prints an article by George L. Bell, attorney for the California Commission on Immigration and Housing, detailing the entire story. In the hop-picking season, it appears, thousands of pickers—men, women, and children—are herded on the ranches for two or three weeks. On the Durst ranch at Wheatland there were about 2,800, and Mr. Bell says practically no preparation "was made by the ranch management in the way of housing or sanitation." Many of the crowd had to sleep miscellaneously in the fields. Furthermore, it is asserted, "during the four sweltering days before the riot no drinking-water was furnished in the fields." A cousin of the ranch-owner "had a concession for selling lemonade in the fields for five cents a glass." Another concessionaire drove a lunch-wagon, giving drinking-water to his patrons only. "As a natural result of these unsanitary conditions, sickness developed." Out of the general discontent over these things grew grumbling and camp-fire discussions. And "an apparently substantial ground" for complaint was found in the wage system. All these facts, declares Mr. Bell, were brought out in the course of a thorough investigation made by the Commission on Immigration and Housing, of California. Finally, we are told, "the inevitable happened"—

"The pickers, brooding over their wrongs, met in an informal protest meeting on the evening of August 2. Fathers and mothers of families full of indignation, laborers fired with the resentment of class consciousness, hoboes, and revolutionaries keen for any demonstration or struggle—all collected, without orders or organization, in the summer twilight. Inflammatory speeches were made, and the living and wage conditions were denounced. Durst, the owner, happened by in his automobile. He was hissed, and there were mumbled threats. Durst refused to deal with the crowd, and asked that a committee come to him the next morning with a formal list of complaints."

The next day, a committee, headed by one "Blackie" Ford, "presented to Durst formal, detailed demands for improvement of camp conditions and a raise in the rate of wages." Durst agreed to "try to improve the camp conditions, but he would not raise the rate of wages." During the afternoon there were gatherings of excited workers, some loud expressions of defiance, and an attempt to arrest Ford, which failed because the officer had no warrant.

"Later, at five o'clock, a larger meeting of practically all the pickers was held at the dance platform. The crowd had been harangued by several 'soap-box' orators, several Industrial Workers of the World songs were sung, and Ford had held a sick baby up before the crowd, crying out, 'It's for the kids we're doing this!' While he was speaking two automobiles drove up, and the sheriff and district attorney of Yuba County with a posse of deputies alighted. District Attorney Manwell, Sheriff Voss, and his deputy Reardon made their way into the crowd. Voss requested the people to disperse. In reply to some mutterings Manwell raised his hand and shouted, 'Keep the peace, boys; keep the peace!' Reardon pointed toward Ford and said, 'There's your man, sheriff. I have the warrant this time.' As the officers made their way toward Ford the crowd closed in, a bench on which some men were standing crashed down, blows were struck, a club swung through the air, a deputy on the edge of the crowd fired a shot over their heads 'to intimidate' them (he later explained), then a volley of shots rang out, and for a brief three minutes pandemonium reigned. Part of the posse fought its way back to the automobiles and managed to escape, one deputy was chased by an infuriated mob to the ranch store, where he barricaded himself. And when the crowd had scattered, the prostrate form of Sheriff Voss, who had been clubbed into unconsciousness, and the dead bodies of District Attorney Manwell, Deputy Reardon, and two unknown pickers (a Porto Rican and an Englishman) were stretched upon the ground.

"All through the night the frightened pickers fled from the gruesome spot. By dawn a detachment of State militia arrived and calm was restored."

Then, it appears, after months of search for the slayers, the organization of a defense committee to help the prisoners, the development of bitterness and vilification, and a lining up of "the interests" on one side of the case and of "the workers" on the other, four men were brought to trial, in January, 1914, for the murder of District Attorney Manwell. Two of them were acquitted, two—Ford and Suhr—were convicted of second-

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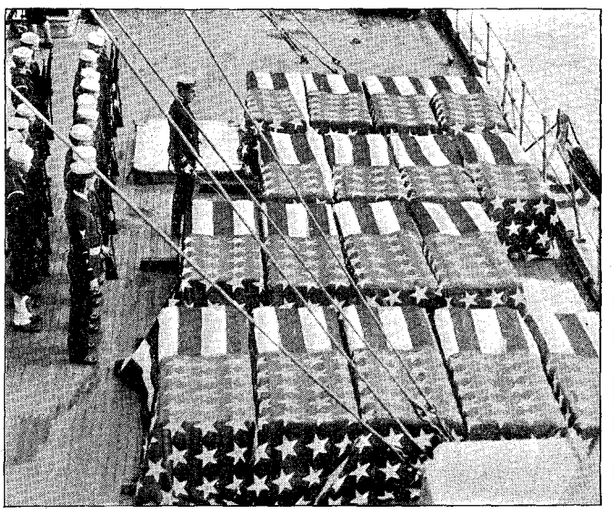

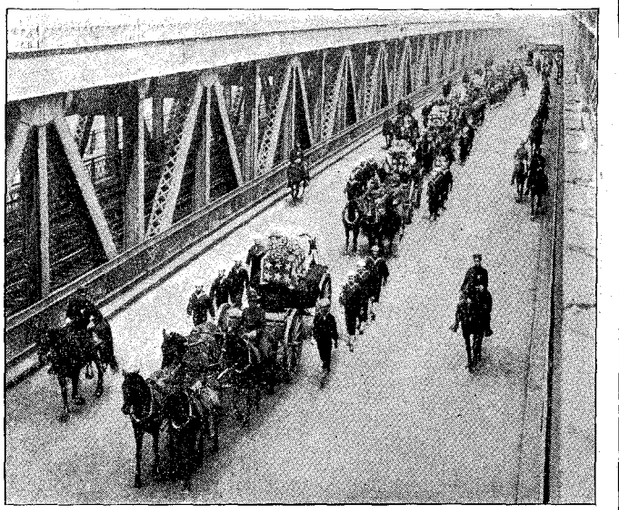

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"THESE BOYS HAVE SHOWN US THE WAY."

"May God grant to all of us that vision of patriotic service which here in solemnity and grief and pride is borne in upon our hearts and consciences," said President Wilson at the services over the bodies of our Vera Cruz dead. These seventeen marines and sailors who perished in "a war of service" were honored in death by the presence of State, city and national executives at the Brooklyn Navy Yard funeral on May 11. The picture on the left shows the coffins on the deck of the *Montana*. On the right is seen the cortège crossing the Manhattan Bridge.

degree murder and given life sentences. Their cases are now on appeal. The very fact, says Mr. Bell,

"that there is so much talk about the fairness of the trial; the fact that to-day a hop-pickers' committee is posting thousands of placards all over California demanding the release of Ford and Suhr and an improvement of labor-camp conditions; the fact that the Industrial Workers of the World assumed the financial and social responsibility for the trial; the fact that numerous threatening letters were received by the judge from radical labor sympathizers; the fact that the majority of the pickers sympathized with the convicted men; the fact that Federal and State commissions have investigated the underlying economic aspects of the trial—all these facts indicate a strong feeling of class consciousness, an abstract, and not a concrete struggle between capital and labor."

SUFFRAGE AND SLAUGHTER IN COLORADO

HERE AND THERE an editor, in discussing the larger aspects of the recent civil warfare in Colorado, has paused to remind the advocates of woman-suffrage that this appalling outbreak of bloodshed and anarchy occurred in a State whose women have been enfranchised for twenty years. This point is answered by *The Woman's Journal* (Boston) with the assertion that while the women voters of Colorado were not responsible for the strike riots, they were responsible for "stopping the awful slaughter of men, women, and children," since it was only in response to their firm and insistent demand that Governor Ammons asked for the intervention of Federal troops. The story of the part played in Colorado's crisis by a thousand women voters of Denver is retold as follows by *The Woman's Journal* from reports published in the Denver papers and from the narrative of Senator Helen Ring Robinson:

"When armed warfare had broken out in the strike zone and men were being mown down by the machine guns of the State militia, when women and children were being burned alive in the miserable tents and hovels they were occupying after eviction, when the trouble had reached a most desperate point, and neither the Governor nor any one in authority was interfering, the women of Denver thought it time to act.

"They issued a call in the name of the womanhood of their State for a meeting at the capitol. One thousand of them, with the cries of the slaughtered in their ears, and aghast at the horror of ruthless State murder of their fellow citizens, marched to the capitol and demanded an audience with the Governor. He refused to see them. They stood firm and repeated their demand. The Governor hesitated; he did not want to see them; but they were voters; besides, there was something awe-inspiring in their spirit and numbers; they meant business. The Governor reluctantly admitted them.

"In no uncertain terms they called his attention to the warfare in the State and demanded that it cease; they demanded that he appeal to President Wilson for Federal aid. He replied that such an appeal might not meet response. They asked him to send a telegram to find out. He refused. They stood firm. When it was clear that one thousand determined women had decided not to leave the capitol until their reasonable demands had been met, the Governor promised to send the telegram to President Wilson. But the women did not disband. They waited to see the telegram sent, and they waited to get the reply. When word came that Federal aid would be sent to Colorado if it was needed, those plucky Denver women asked Governor Ammons to send the telegram for Federal aid at once. The Governor had learned the temper of the women, and the telegram was sent."

Commenting upon the prompt and decisive action of these thousand women, the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* (Prog.) says:

"That women as voters will apply the protective instincts of motherhood to public affairs when they cast their ballots is one of the strong arguments advanced in favor of woman suffrage urged by many persons who for no other reason favor universal suffrage.

"Could a more compelling demonstration be had that the argument is true than the action of the one thousand Denver women who on Saturday induced Governor Ammons to appeal for Federal troops to end the deaths and fighting in the coal-strike district?

"The women knew not only what they wanted done, but how they wanted it done. Upon the cry of bleeding Ludlow they rose to help as they would in their homes to-night at a child's injury. There was only this difference—they were helping the State as citizens."

The New York *Sun* (Ind.), after paying an editorial tribute to the Denver women, adds the following advice:

"We hope these determined women, who did a necessary job so thoroughly and well, will now see to it that the administration of their State does not fall into laxity and inefficiency again. They have shown that they can compel action in a crisis; let them now take counsel to prevent such a crisis from again arising."

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THE ROOSEVELT RIVERS OF DOUBT

THE CORDIAL WELCOME being extended to Colonel Roosevelt on his home-coming by editorial writers of all political faiths is accompanied by two conjectures. What will be the distinguished explorer's final answer to the European doubters of his fluvial discoveries in Brazil? What will be the political effect of his return? The definite mapping of these two rivers of doubt must of course be deferred until the Colonel has landed upon his native shore. In the meantime, we have cabled reports of South-American interviews. The results achieved by the Roosevelt expedition in Brazil, according to *The Outlook*, "were the collection for scientific purposes of about 1,500 birds and 500 mammals, and the putting on the map of a river running from north of 13° to south of 5°, the largest affluent of the Madeira," an important tributary of the Amazon. It is the discovery of this river that perturbs the mind of Mr. Walter Savage Landor and the geographical experts of the London daily papers. But the Colonel is quite sure of himself. As some of his editorial friends point out, he has been there. He informed a correspondent of the New York *Times* at Para, Brazil, that this river is nearly 1,000 miles long. Moreover:

"The river runs with many doublings and twistings almost due north into the River Madeira, entering it at about 5° 30′ south latitude. The Madeira is the biggest affluent of the Amazon, and the newly discovered river is the biggest affluent of the Madeira. Its course is full of rapids and falls.

"Speaking roughly, in point of volume, it is equal to the Rhône or the Hudson, and it is impossible to navigate it. At about 7° 30′ south latitude, it joins practically another river of the same size."

THE RETURN OF ENOCH ARDEN.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

The journey down this river is looked upon by our press writers as the most strenuous experience of Mr. Roosevelt's life. The party, including Kermit Roosevelt, George K. Cherry, of the American Museum of Natural History, and several Brazilian army officers, were, says the Colonel in an Associated Press interview,

"doing six weeks at steady labor, slogging our way, on an average making not more than a couple of miles a day. The last part of this time we were living on half rations.

"Two sets of rapids were at the bottom of cañons where the river clove its way through mountain chains. Of the seven canoes with which we started, five were lost in the rapids. One of our men was drowned and two others, including Kermit, narrowly escaped death by drowning.

"Under the strain one man went mad. He finally murdered one of his comrades and fled into the wilderness.

"We saw no Indians, but twice heard them. While Colonel Rondon, chief of the Brazilian mission, was out alone hunting, his dog was killed by arrows. The dog's death probably saved Colonel Rondon's life.

"I had a severe bout of fever, and, while working around a canoe in the rapids, bruised my leg, which developed into a bad abscess, but I am now practically all right."

Now, Mr. A. Henry Savage Landor made a journey through central Brazil a few years ago himself. When he heard that Colonel Roosevelt intended to controvert some of his own discoveries he told the reporters in Paris that the Colonel is a "charlatan," adding:

"It seems to me that he has only copied the principal incidents of my trip through the Brazilian wilds.

"The 1,000-mile river which Colonel Roosevelt asserts he has discovered in Brazil he calls the Doubtful. This term might well be applied to the whole of his trip."

Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, does not think that the Colonel's details "fit in with the known aspect of the country." The London *Daily News* asserts that if Mr. Roosevelt is correctly quoted regarding the location of his river, it must "flow up hill as well as down dale." The London *Daily Graphic* outdoes the geographers and explorers in its incredulity—"the showman's drum has boomed and Mr. Roosevelt appears with tales of adventure and achievement which Munchausen himself might envy." Various writers name various rivers which Mr. Roosevelt must have mistaken for a new one, and a point of view strongly and widely affirmed abroad and not unrepresented here is thus stated by the Rochester *Post-Express*:

"It may well be doubted if the hugest branch of a mighty navigable river, with towns marked all along it on the map, above it and below it, is now for the first time brought to the attention of mankind."

So, remarks the New York *Sun*, in explanation of British incredulity, "the nation of explorers and discoverers does not propose to accept an American geographical discovery on the mere say-so of an American explorer." The Colonel's own retort is that "one may as well doubt the existence of the Rhine." Facetious editors and paragraphers are of course awake to the humor of such a controversy. Those of judicial temperament are inclined, with the New York *Evening Post*, to think it impossible, upon the basis of present information, "to decide whether, with true Roosevelt luck, the distinguished traveler has really found an unknown tributary of the Madeira River, stretching over 8° of latitude, or whether he has traced the unknown upper course of a river already known in part to the map-makers." All, of course, await a more carefully prepared statement from the Colonel. In the meantime, the New York *Tribune* sees "nothing at all unlikely in the idea that a river as large as the Hudson has escaped earlier explorers of this little known region," tho "if anybody did find it before its present discoverer," exclaims the New York *Sun*, "God help that unfortunate predecessor!" More seriously, the New York *Times* and *Evening Mail* agree that the Colonel can be trusted in his rôle of naturalist. This is one issue upon which even the New York *World* declares it will "stick" to the Colonel"—

"His critics are not giving him a square deal. . . . The Colonel has been there and seen the river and got boils and been ducked in the rapids and lost his dog and fallen off thirty-five pounds in weight, and can produce witnesses. That is more than the other side has offered to do.

"This concerted attempt to picture the Colonel as the 'Doc' Cook of Brazil is no better than scientific lynch law."

Even more significant is the readiness of the president and the editor of the National Geographical Society to accept Colonel Roosevelt's word about his discoveries. Says the latter, Mr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, as quoted in the New York *Times:*

"Colonel Roosevelt has had thirty years' experience of

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exploring work, much of it pioneer territory, and all of it invaluable to science, and it is unbelievable that, with his thorough and scholarly preparation, he could be misled in any report that he may make of his recent work in Brazil. There is no map of the section he has recently traversed which may be regarded as a map."

The terrors of the Brazilian rapids and jungle are past. What further adventures has Mr. Roosevelt before him as he reenters the doubtful river of public and political activity? All agree with the Atlanta *Constitution* that "a whole lot of people will be glad to see him" as he returns. Some of them, the Washington *Star* observes, are his political followers and friends and advisers and they will have many things to tell him respecting his immediate future. "Take a few—"

"(1) He should not think of running for any office this year, but hold himself in reserve for 1916, and then raise his flag for the Presidency.

"(2) He should reject all overtures from the Republicans, and keep himself unspotted from the 'interests.'

"(3) He should make play for a union of the Republicans and the Bull Moosers, and try for the leadership of the combination two years hence.

"(4) He should accept the Bull Moose nomination for Governor of New York this year as a means of demonstrating his strength after the Democratic fiasco. He could conduct a national campaign from Albany with every assurance of success.

"(5) He should run for the Senate to succeed Mr. Root, and get into the national rather than the State game. He would attract more attention in Washington than at Albany—be able to keep a closer watch on national politics."

So much for advice. Now for prediction. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* speaks for a number of non-Progressive papers in suggesting that the Colonel will have to demonstrate his growing skill as an explorer and discoverer "when he returns to this country if he expects to find any remaining remnants of the hitherto unknown tribe which he thought he discovered in 1912." But from Progressive sources we learn that the party is really in splendid trim. And the Indianapolis *Star* (Prog.) hints that "Progressives are not the only ones who are interested in the return of Colonel Roosevelt." It actually discerns "a certain wistfulness, not to say a yearning," in the Republican attitude toward him. The Democratic Cincinnati *Enquirer* asserts that the Colonel's popularity has increased, and another Democratic daily, the New York *Morning Telegraph*, sees "on more than one side" an "inclination to turn to Mr. Roosevelt as the one character sufficiently dominant over others to unite all those who are disaffected with the chaosmongers in Washington." Needless to say, such suggestions are not to be found in the columns of regular Republican dailies, tho they admit that the Colonel is likely to "stir things up." Wait till he "learns all the particulars of Secretary Bryan's attempt to smirch his Panama record," says the Boston *Transcript*. "It will be advisable for persons who want to see the Rooseveltian dissection of Bryanite diplomacy to apply for seats early." He is also expected to have something very definite to say concerning the Panama free-tolls repeal and the Mexican situation. On the whole, concludes the Fort Worth *Record* (Dem.), "he is to be reckoned with." For voters are growing more independent, are following men rather than parties, and as for issues—

"Tariff revision has disappointed expectations in regard to the high cost of living, and there is considerable murmuring in industrial circles. A bountiful crop this year will give appreciable demonstration of the effect of the free list on the prices of farm products. The Mexican situation has touched the fighting spirit of the nation, which sleeps but never dies, and it is now holding itself in leash with some difficulty. . . . The Democratic party in 1912 won a plurality victory; it polled less than a majority vote.

"All of which means that the Administration is about to face vehement, adroit, and aggressive opposition. With pen and tongue Theodore Roosevelt will be busy from this time forward."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

POSSIBLY Huerta has decided to stick until Murphy goes.—*New York World.*

ROOSEVELT has discovered a new river. He is trying to keep in the swim.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

THAT suffragette who ruined the portrait of Henry James deserves a sentence as long as one of Henry's.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

WHILE the Carnegie Peace Foundation can not render much service in the Mexican muddle, the Carnegie Simplified Spelling Board could help us a good deal.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

THOSE oil-tanks at Tampico would be safer, no doubt, if somebody would remove the big tank at the City of Mexico.—*New York World.*

AFTER taking another look at his picture we can't understand why Huerta should be so all-fired anxious to save his face.—*Washington Herald.*

"WHO will be the next President of Mexico?" queries a valued contemporary. We haven't the slightest idea, but he has our sympathy.—*Boston Transcript.*

WHERE the British geographers have probably made their mistake was in thinking that a Roosevelt river would behave like a normal river.—*New York World.*

STANDARD OIL companies earn $40,000,000 more per year now than before dissolution—which shows what the Department of Justice can do in the way of advertising.—*Wall Street Journal.*

JUST because Upton Sinclair once lived a month on a nut diet it does not follow that the truth is demonstrated of the old saw: "Tell me what you eat and I'll tell you what you are."—*Kanesburg Illuminator.*

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THE SNIPER.

—Smith in the Chicago *Tribune.*

PERHAPS Argentina is remorseful. It gave us the tango and now wants to give us peace.—*Chattanooga Times.*

CHRISTOS A. PAPAGEORGACOUPOULOS took the name of Moore because it was less.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

"AFTER Huerta, what?" queries the Montgomery *Advertiser.* Woodrow Wilson. Where have you been, brother?—*Richmond News-Leader.*

MR. RICHARD OLNEY makes one Democrat who has thus far declined an office. Count him!—*Nashville Banner.*

DOES the State Department intend to arrange to bring Americans out of Colorado?—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*

IT does seem a pity to punish Upton Sinclair for silence when it is his very first offense.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

NOW that the Carnegie Commission has finished its inquest in the Balkans it might reconvene at Trinidad, Col.—*Springfield Republican.*

IF Huerta's power were crumbling when Mr. Wilson said it was, and is still crumbling, what must it have been at the start!—*Wall Street Journal.*

THAT quaint old expression, "If the worst comes to the worst," probably refers to the possibility of a meeting between Villa and Huerta.—*Boston Transcript.*

"DOC" COOK expresses confidence that Colonel Roosevelt really did discover a new Brazilian river 1,000 miles long. This should end discussion.—*New York World.*

MUCH stress is being put in Colorado upon the fact that the organizers of trouble are non-residents. The mine-owners, of course, have spent their whole lives in Colorado?—*Springfield Republican.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

GERMAN CRITICISM OF OUR MEXICAN POLICY

UNQUALIFIED CONDEMNATION of President Wilson and his Secretary of State is dealt out by almost all of the leading papers of Berlin and the great German industrial centers. War has been begun without sufficient reason, on the pretext of the Tampico affair, we are told. Why did not Mr. Bryan put into practise his favorite theory of arbitration rather than rush hastily into what is sure to prove a bloody war, it is asked. Some papers charge that self-interest lies at the root of our action, and say it is directed especially against the Germans, whose wares constitute 13 per cent. of Mexico's imports. The organs under Government control are particularly hard on Bryan and inclined to favor Huerta, whom, we are reminded, the German Government had recognized. Thus we read in the *Kölnische Zeitung*:

"Huerta's contention that the boat from which he took the marines did not fly the American flag is quite worthy of notice, and certainly here was an incident in which State Secretary Bryan might have resorted to arbitration before assuming open hostilities. But, as he has probably found out, that resort, as is often the case with others, must be shut out from the sphere of practical politics."

In like manner the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, a Bismarckian organ of great influence, takes the same view, and, speaking of Huerta's refusal to salute the flag, remarks:

"We do not wish to examine too closely into the initiative taken by President Wilson. We will only remark that the incident of Tampico was not of sufficient importance to warrant him in undertaking a sanguinary war. Was not the United States animated by a desire to assure the felicity of the universe by its treaties of peace and arbitration? We see all the hypocrisy of the thing when no one at Washington dreamed for a moment of settling the affair of the flag by arbitration. As a matter of fact Roosevelt's 'Big Stick' is once more seized and brandished."

"Of course," says the *Berliner Tageblatt*, "our thought is for the safety of Germans living in Mexico, and next for our commercial interests. We demand that the compacts made at The Hague and at London with regard to the rights of neutrals in war by land and sea be observed." The writer proceeds to remark that as in the case of Benton these rights have been violated, "which is not to be wondered at when weakness and inconsequence hold the helm." And the *Frankfurter Zeitung* declares:

"The wise old proverb has again come true, that no man can foretell how the theory he is adopting will turn out. The Wilson theory of managing Huerta has become thoroughly exposed in its falsity and certainly failed in moral success. The end makes a plainer display of the malignity of Huerta, the President of Mexico, than of the guileless wisdom of the President at Washington, and the result is war."

"A SORT OF WAR."

PRESIDENT WILSON—"I hope you are not shooting at my dear friends the Mexicans?"

U. S. GUNNER—"Oh, no, sir. We have strict orders only to aim at one Huerta." —*Punch* (London).

The most extreme utterance of the German press is to be found in the *Kölnische Volks Zeitung*, a popular and strongly Catholic organ, which calls upon Germany to intervene and urges the Spanish republics of the South to unite in crushing the vast Anglo-Saxon Republic of the North, while we read the following ferocious criticisms in the *Neueste Nachrichten* (Leipzig):

"No one can fail to detect the absurdity and lying hypocrisy of the United States in their propositions of peace and of arbitration, while at the same time on a trifling pretext they immediately take the 'Big Stick' in hand. This is the bankruptcy of their pacifism which ends in doing nothing but affix a moral stigma on the peoples who refuse to do everything that England and the United States desire. While we may have little sympathy with Mexico, no one can hail with enthusiasm the policy of banditism pursued by the United States, whose sole aim is the possession of Mexico's oil-wells."

The great iron center of Essen has an organ, the *Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung*, which raises its voice in indignation against the Washington Government's halting of arms destined to serve the purpose of Huerta, arms probably made in the foundries which lie in the basin of the Ruhr, and we read in this paper:

"The Government of Washington found out through a system of espionage only rivaled by that of the Greeks in the Balkan War that Huerta was expecting to receive a cargo of arms carried on a German steamer. These were intended to be used against the rebels, to check the insurrection which was raging against the Government of Huerta, who had been recognized by several of the Powers, and, among them, by Germany. Germany should certainly expostulate with Washington. The way in which war has broken out is remarkably like the commencement of the Hispano-American War. Ought not Spanish America to take a lesson from these events?"

This paper talks with great assurance of "the coming annexation of Mexico by the United States." Mexico will thus "become an exclusive domain for American exploitation." "This will prove a great loss to the people of Europe." "A wall will be built which will ensure their exclusion."

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) looks upon the Mexican

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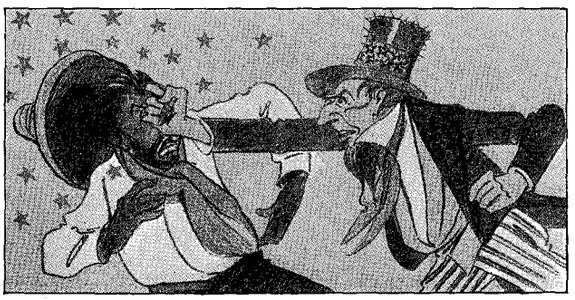
problem from quite another angle and hails the offer of the A. B. C. mediation as an incident of the largest significance, promising peace for Mexico as well as such consolidation of the Spanish-American republics as will conduce to the strength and tranquillity of the whole continent. Thus we read:

"The great South-American A. B. C.—Argentina, Brazil, and Chile—have offered their services toward arresting the unhappy conflict at present raging between the North-American Union and the most important State of Central America. The political world thus finds itself confronted by a new phase in the situation, the result of which depends upon the question whether the object arrived at can thus be attained. In any case, the



A LESSON IN AMERICAN ASTRONOMY.

Because Mexico would not do homage to the stars of the Union, Uncle Sam makes him see stars in broad daylight.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

course harmoniously taken by the three South-American Republics is a favorable sign that the efforts of their statesmen in the last few years to establish friendly relations between these republics will at length be successful. The old dissensions which once or twice reached the point of threatening war have since given place to a temper of complete mutual confidence, but never till now have ended in united diplomatic action of such importance. It is the first time that the new friendship of the three States has been manifested with regard to an outside party, and this is the more noteworthy in that they have thus gained the full sympathy of all the other Spanish-American Republics."

The Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) cynically observes that the United States advocates this mediation scheme merely for the sake of gaining time to complete military preparations. Yet this paper is liberal enough to acknowledge that concerted action on the part of the Latin states is a good sign of political growth and development and an advance toward political maturity. To quote its words:

"The scheme of mediation by the great South-American States is at present of merely Platonic significance, as Huerta clearly understands. The American Government with apparent alacrity agreed to this scheme, but without at all abandoning its imperialistic designs on Mexico. Such a scheme of mediation is particularly convenient for Washington in that it gives time for the completion of military preparations, and the mobilization of the American regulars and volunteers will still be the work of weeks. Yet the intervention of the South-American States in a great political conflict is significant, for it shows that, even in South America, a sense of dignity and political independence is evidently increasing in the several States."

The critical tone of the non-official organs toward the United States is said in England and France to indicate the offense taken by German manufacturers at the comment of the American press on their country's refusal to take part in the San Francisco Exposition. But the Government organs still maintain a friendly feeling toward Washington, and the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says, in substance:

The general press of our country must really be more guarded and reserved in its comment on the diplomacy and statesmanship of President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan. It is unjust, even nonsensical, to declare, as many of our editors have done, that Americans are trying to capture Mexico and thereby interfere with or damage German interests.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MEXICAN SOLDIER

THE CHIEF ELEMENT in the armies of Huerta and Carranza, says Mr. Luigi Barzini in a letter from Mexico to the *Corriere della Sera* (Milan), is Indian. The officers are Spanish and half-breed, but the men who do the fighting are the aborigines, forced into the ranks without physical examination or military training. But the Indian loves the fight, even tho he be armed only with bow and arrow. As a matter of fact, the trained and drilled army of Porfirio Diaz, we are told, has well-nigh vanished, and standards of military discipline have degenerated. "According to official statistics the gross number of men killed during the rebellion of three years has amounted to 16,000." All kinds of recruits, by the law of compulsory military service, are enrolled in the ranks. Even prisoners from the jails are enlisted, and if any one of the upper or mercantile class is averse to service in the camp he is permitted to pay an Indian to take his place. But generally the Indians are corralled into the barracks. This writer gives an almost humorous altho painful description of what he calls "an enlistment of recruits":

"A variety of uniforms may be seen on the soldiers of Huerta, gray or white, worn and dirty. Some of the men wear coolie hats, others the German helmet, while the French military shako is also to be seen. Each of the successive revolutionary governments survives in these hat relics. And in the midst of these regulars, carefully guarded, are the Indian soldiers of Huerta. They wear no uniform, but their head-dress is an immense pointed hat of straw. Among them are seen boys and old men, and all march along in close irregular disorder like sheep in a thunderstorm. After the rear-guard follow a herd of women—wives of the corralled recruits, who will not leave their husbands. With their black tresses, their shoulders covered with some red fabric, their arms bare to the armpits and raised high to support the strange burdens they carry on their heads, they advance at a run for fear of being left behind. Here and there a woman carries a baby on her back. And they glide and dodge through the vehicles in the street with an expression of vague anxiety on their mahogany faces."

The actual process of enlistment is thus described:

"At length the column halts before the jail. The prisoners stand in rows surrounded by soldiers. Then an old gentleman, after giving orders to the officers, approaches the captives and addresses them in a short, fatherly address as follows: 'My children, don't be afraid, no one will hurt you; you are not prisoners, you are volunteers. Act fairly and all will turn out well. Do you understand?' And the column pursues its way, and disappears in some military depot. This is the way enlistments are accomplished. The number of men required are corralled, they learn they are volunteers, and there the ceremony ends."

The Mexican Indians who won for Cortez his triumph over the Aztec kingdom of Montezuma and subsequently gained for Mexico her independence in 1824 do not enter battle like European or United States troops. The "sniping" now going on at Vera Cruz and Tampico is a typically Indian method of warfare. The Indians never fight in a solid column.

"The Indian fights after his own fashion; his tactics are primitive. Indian soldiers never move in a body. The groups of fighters are detached, and the character of guerrilla independence appears in their combats, whose mobility is amazing. One general, retreating with 400 men, traversed 300 miles in ten days in a march through a desert region from the American frontier to Torreon. One dry biscuit suffices for an Indian's daily ration. He keeps up with the trot of a horse for a whole day. In circumstances where the white man would perish from hunger and thirst, he finds all he needs. In the most desolate deserts he cuts down the pitahaya cactus which grows solitary on the sand of northern Mexico and raises its thorny green column on high. This the soldier lays on the ground, lights a fire at each end of it, pierces a hole in the middle, and the sap, driven out by the heat, pours through the aperture and furnishes a sweetish but nourishing drink."

Unfortunately the Mexican soldier is too fond of something

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much stronger than the juice of the pitahaya. His cruelties and shameful barbarities are largely due to the influence of pulque, says Mr. Barzini:

"The Mexican soldier smells the presence of water like a horse, needs no shelter from the sun, runs for 30 miles under the burden of 400 cartridges. Defeated, he vanishes from the field; as a victor he revenges himself on the conquered for all he has undergone. A captured town largely destroys the benefit of victory. So long as he can get a drop of pulque the victors go drunk. No discipline can persuade the Mexican fighter that the pillage of wine-cellars and bars is not a right to be claimed in legitimate warfare. His conscience is primitive, and he finds that here is the sole reward of his triumph. One article of Mexico's military code is that drunkenness in time of war is punishable by death. But it is impossible to carry this out. How could a commander massacre his own battalions the day after a victory! The consequence appears in scenes of horror. The drunken Mexican is gloomy and ferocious. He loses the chivalric generosity of his nature; he becomes reckless, taciturn, and violent. Those unjustifiable massacres we read of are ordered in an hour of drunkenness."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S FROZEN INFERNO

DANTE'S HELL in its frozen circle does not appear to be more hideous, more appalling as a place of torture, than the Siberian deserts on the Arctic Ocean where Russian political prisoners are condemned to dwell. The exiles either die or linger on in a crippled condition under unendurable hardships. So we learn, at least, from such sections of the Russian press as dare, or are for a time permitted, to speak of the Government's punitive efforts. In recent years, after the abortive revolution of 1905–1906, the cruel punishments inflicted upon those who dare voice their protest against the divine right of the Czar are described as becoming more and more unbearable. Stories of Russian prison atrocities appear now and then in the European and American press, but Russian organs rarely touch upon this subject, as any attempt in this direction means confiscation, suppression, and the imprisonment of the editor. There are, however, a couple of courageous Russian publications which venture to lift the cover and show to the world the conditions under which political offenders live in prison and in exile. The *Stoikaya Mysl*, a labor organ of St. Petersburg, nearly every issue of which is confiscated, prints this:

"The political exiles in Siberia have made a curious observation upon those of their comrades who served their hard-labor sentences in the Orloff prison. Among them many are incapacitated for work because of permanent boldily injuries received in the prison. A suspicion arose whether maiming was not the usual result of the Orloff hard-labor régime. A census was taken of all the former inmates of the Orloff prison who are now in Siberia, some in prisons, some in exile. It appeared that *not a single one* could be found who had not been maimed in the prison in some form or another.

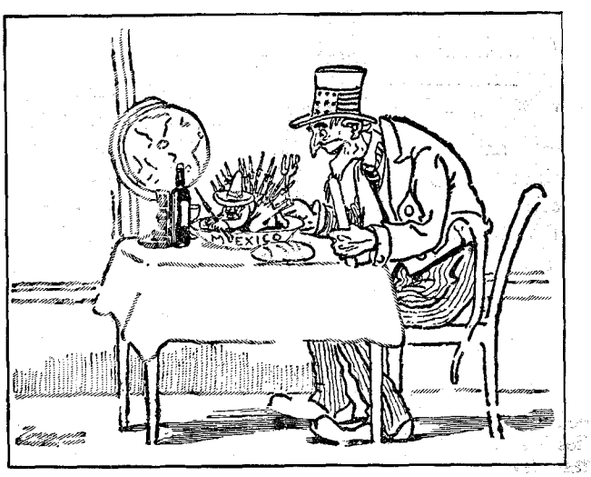
"This is a bare fact. It seems almost incredible. It is impossible in any other country, but here, among us, it is nothing out of the ordinary, every-day life. If it does attract attention, it is only by the perfection with which the 'job' is done: universal maiming, without a single exception—such 'clean work' not every jailer is capable of turning out, even among us. But there the interest ends. The very maiming of political prisoners has long become a system.

"Of late foreign countries are becoming more or less acquainted with this side of our prison and exile 'methods.' Public opinion of western Europe and America reacts upon our prison horrors . . . by mass protests, in which the most eminent social and political workers, representatives of science, literature, and art, take part. But what is being done with regard to it here, among us?

"It would be a gross perversion of truth to say that the innumerable 'feats' of our jailers pass unnoticed by us, that they do not call forth protests, not only from those who are being tortured—and to whom these protests not infrequently cost new tortures and even life—but also from the masses. The events which followed the tragic end of Yegor Sazonoff (who killed the notorious Plehve and committed suicide by drinking poison rather than submit to flogging), whose death was a protest against the indescribable horrors which characterize our political hard-labor prisons, speak for themselves.

"Abroad our prison system is pictured in all its terrors, which make every one who has a heart and a mind shudder. But to a foreigner the prison tortures and maimings of the political prisoners are seen without the general background, which we can see. . . . To us the prison tortures, no matter how dreadful and revolting they are of themselves, are in reality but mere details of general Russian life."

After political offenders have served their hard-labor or prison sentences they are exiled to some remote places in Siberia, where



A PROSPECTIVE STOMACH-ACHE.

UNCLE SAM—"I can eat this Mexican dish all right, but can I digest it?" —*Humanité* (Paris).

they live in dire poverty and misery until they succumb to disease or die by their own hand. The *Ryetch* (St. Petersburg) thus describes Siberian exile:

"During the last years of 'suppression and pacification' the whole of eastern Siberia has been going through a period of extensive 'involuntary colonization.' Political exile is assuming such considerable proportions that its comparison with the peasant colonization is no exaggeration. On the contrary, the peasant colonization often decreases, while political exile grows and grows not only numerically, but also territorially. The old places of exile are not sufficient, and 'politicals' are being sent farther and farther north and compelled to live in most desolate places, of which many, owing to total absence of roads and people, are cut off from the rest of the world, and where exiles without independent means are threatened with slow death from starvation."

One of the new places where the Czar sends his critics is in 71° north latitude, 80 miles from the Arctic Ocean. The *Ryetch* thus pictures it:

"Amid the woodless, bare, absolutely uninhabited, frozen marshes, almost on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, a few miserable huts are standing. This is the hamlet of Russkoye Ustiye, which is included, by order of the Police Department, in the region of political exile. All around is an immense northern desert; there is no dwelling for hundreds of miles; and only six hundred miles away is situated a little village, Ust-Yansk. There is, of course, no mail in this forgotten place, as there is no regular communication with the outside world. Everything depends on chance; if the post happens to arrive by some accident, the mail comes too; if not, a year or two pass without mail. Indeed, there is no one to communicate with the rest of the world. Only the savage aborigines live there, who know nothing, and do not care to know, about the world.

"Nine months does the extremely severe winter last there. During those months the people become weaned from sunlight, which, as it appears, is a mere pale and cold streak of light, which lasts only for an hour or two at mid-day, and after that the long polar night settles again, the gravelike stillness of which

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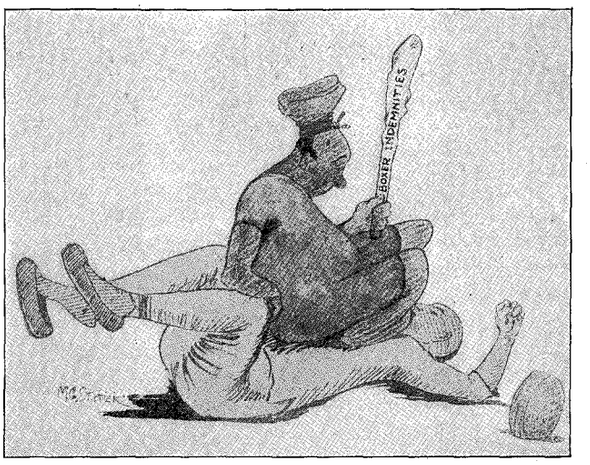
is disturbed only by the roar of the ocean and the raging snowstorm."

The few inhabitants of this region live in a state of savagery. In the words of the writer,

"Christianity is absolutely unknown there; there is not a single physician; a literate man is an unusual phenomenon; the general mode of life strikes one by its hopeless backwardness—even such a simple thing as a lamp still being unknown there. And this place the Department of Police has included in the region of political exile! It is clear that an exile can not earn anything there, and if he will not die from starvation, he will lead the bitterest of lives. It may be prophesied that this place of exile will yield an enormous percentage of suicides."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHINA'S RETURN TO AUTOCRACY

DESPOTISM is China's natural form of government, and it "will never be successful under any other," says an anonymous writer in *The Round Table* (London), a non-partizan and impartial organ of opinion. This writer is speaking especially of Yuan Shi Kai, nominally the Provisional President of the Republic, but practically the Dictator of China. In giving a description of the mind and views of the President, his prospects of holding the provinces together, of maintaining his place in power, and the nature of his relations with Japan, this writer, says the editor of *The Round Table*, speaks with authority, after a long residence in China, where he acquired a full knowledge of the language, literature, and history. He describes the President as astute, unscrupulous, and powerful, and this judgment is borne out by Yuan's opening speech before the Council of Government in 1913, a body he had formed after dissolving Parliament and "all grades of self-governing bodies in China." The Council was created because Yuan, like Napoleon on election to the Consulate, wished to keep up still hanging the republican sign. The make-up of the new Government is thus described:



A FINANCIAL NIGHTMARE.

THE FOREIGN INCUBUS—"Why don't you get up and try to be a man?"

VOICE FROM BENEATH—"Well, get off my chest and give me a chance!"

—*National Review* (Shanghai).

"Yuan, having definitely made himself dictator, had next to bring into existence some body which could relieve him of the sole burden of responsibility, while remaining completely under his control. The cabinet has ceased to count as a factor in the situation, since every order emanates from the President's palace. For the sake of satisfying public opinion, however, it was essential to entrust the task of preparing the constitution and of revising the organization of Parliament to some nominally independent body. Consequently Yuan decided to establish the Council of Government, through which he intends to govern until such time as a new legislature is in being. A certain number of members of Parliament is included in this body, but care has been taken to find places for none who is not an enthusiastic supporter of the President. It consists of eighty-three councilors, eight appointed by the President, ten by the cabinet, ten representing the various ministries, two representing the judicature, and forty-six from the provinces, besides four from Mongolia, two from Tibet, and one from Kokonor. In other words, Yuan is creating a system of administration which Liang Ch'i-ch'ao [one of the most distinguished of Chinese scholars and editor of the magazine *Justice*] aptly called 'Enlightened Despotism,' a republic without the people."

The Japanese press and the cartoonists of the Tokyo *Puck* have accused Yuan of aspiring to a crown and desiring to found a dynasty. In his opening speech before the Council Yuan thus described his position:

"I am advanced in years and served the Manchu dynasty for a generation: I had already gained an undeserved reputation in the world and was in peaceful retirement at my country-seat. What was it that induced me to emerge from seclusion? Because I wished to save my countrymen and my own posterity from falling into slavery, and to avert crowning disaster. To accomplish this result, we must all be prepared to make some sacrifice, even as, to use a homely illustration, I must sacrifice tea-leaves for my cup of tea. History will judge our efforts rightly, and we may ignore the calumnies of our contemporaries. Reforms must, indeed, be taken in hand: under the Manchus abuses had reached their zenith and I sought to improve the administration. After my retirement from office I little dreamed that a few short years of evil government would bring things to their present pitch, when insensate doctrines of communism are propagated and our country is fast reduced to the level of the brutes. No nation can change its habits on a sudden, any more than one can change the order of the seasons or turn day into night. India under the British retains the time-honored turban, and Japan, despite its ardor for reform, has not abandoned the wooden clogs for boots. What China needs beyond anything is a strong central government, for of what avail are laws when the nation lacks cohesion? Foreign legal authorities have well said that a State does not require a system of law at its inception: what is essential is a strong central authority."

Japan naturally is not pleased with this new and strong despotism and is said to be hoping to see China divided by rebels and exposed to the ambitious raids of her neighbors. A hint of its feeling may be seen in the following quotation from the *Shunt-'inenshipao* (Tokyo), official organ of the Japanese Government:

"Very different from the popular conception of a President is Yuan Shi Kai. He is an absolute dictator, whose whim is law and who has no ambition to surround himself with worthy officials. His net enmeshes all and sundry, and his creatures fill every post. As they are all mediocrities, no decision can be taken without reference to his arbitrament. China is now a despotism and the republican theory is honored in the breach. An autocrat holds the reins, Parliament is dead, and the cabinet a superfluous appendage. Every measure, great or small, emanates from the palace of the President: the members of the cabinet sit like the relatives of the corpse at a funeral service, receiving their emoluments with nonchalant ease: the cabinet provides a comfortable sinecure for a reposeful old age.

"But let the President remember the example of that great man, 'the First Emperor,' whose ambitious schemes found united China (in A.D. 221). Yet, because the whole power was concentrated in his hands, rebellion broke out in many directions and the fabric collapsed after his death. Does not this show the impracticability of absolute rule? Even granted that Yuan exceed that emperor in ability (a bold assumption), such a government will remain unstable to the end. Wild rumors are rising in swarms and the body politic is smitten with a murrain. The venomous theory is instilled that this nation needs an absolute ruler, as if the government of a State could be changed like the sign-board of a butcher who sells sheep's head to-day and dog's meat to-morrow."

But the writer in *The Round Table* praises the consistency and firmness of Yuan's administration. He has united the North and South, raised a foreign loan, improved the administration of justice, and "despite all the threats of his enemies and opponents, Yuan has secured the dictatorship and will retain it as long as he lives."

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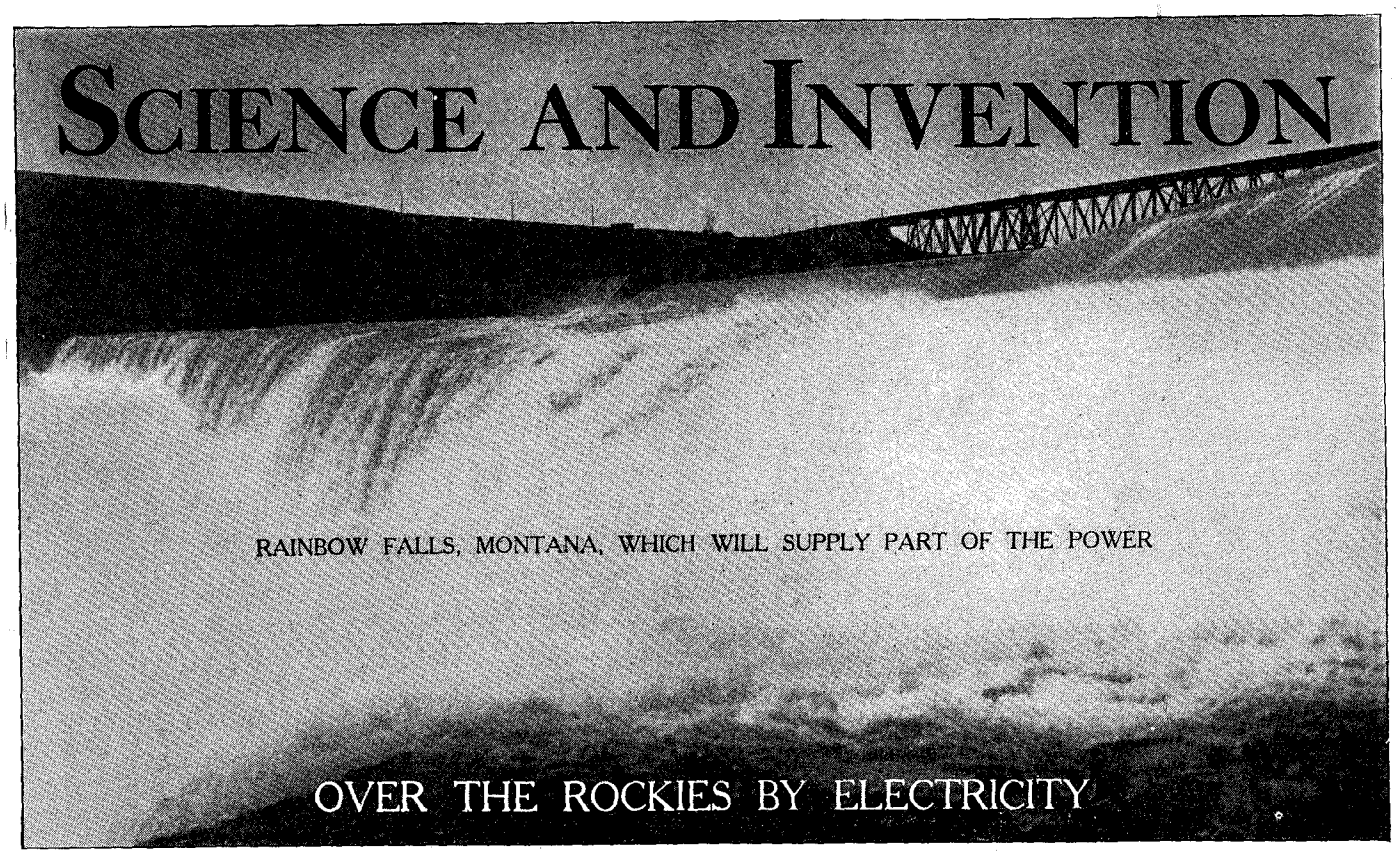
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

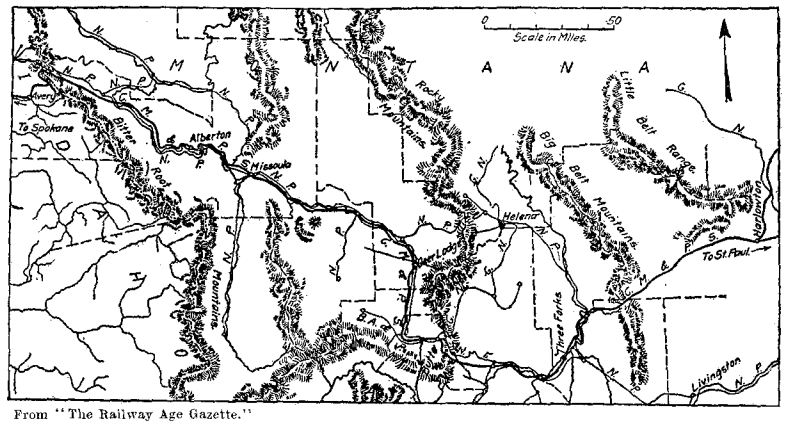


RAINBOW FALLS, MONTANA, WHICH WILL SUPPLY PART OF THE POWER

OVER THE ROCKIES BY ELECTRICITY

IT TOOK THE LAW, backed by public opinion, to make the railroads begin the use of electricity in and around our great cities, but that the railroads have taken kindly to it may be seen from the fact that they are voluntarily extending there electrified zones. Now we see another voluntary change from steam to electricity, on an isolated section of a transcontinental road, crossing the Rockies. And instead of a level stretch like the 33 miles of electrified track between New York and Stamford, Connecticut, it will be 440 miles long and will cross three mountain ridges, 4,170 feet, 6,322 feet, and 5,788 feet high respectively.

Travelers have not always realized, perhaps, that the wild and gorgeous scenery they were enjoying was a cause of enormous expense to the railroad. But now the beautiful cascades that have heretofore been busy cutting gorges to baffle the railroad-builder will be made to help pull the trains, and the scenery will be transformed from a hindrance to an assistant. Engineers expect that the change will save money and improve service, and the company is spending many millions on it. Says *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, April 18):



From "The Railway Age Gazette."

MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF THE ROAD TO BE ELECTRIFIED.

"No more important steam-railroad electrification has been developed in recent years in this country than that of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in Montana, considering the abolition of the present motive power from the standpoint of operating efficiency. The company's engineers estimate that electrification will save at least 25 per cent. in operating costs, and it is a foregone conclusion that the quality of service in this mountainous region will be vastly improved by the change. The substitution of electricity will do away with the haulage of coal, at once releasing a large number of coal-cars for revenue service. Coal-storage yards will be unnecessary; water-tanks will be abolished; and it is likely that the length of freight divisions will be increased from the present length of 100 to a maximum of 200 miles. Engine failures, due to poor coal and bad water, with resulting train delays and heavy repair bills, are likely to decrease greatly, and in addition to the expected savings in maintenance due to the electric locomotive, the traffic capacity of the road is to be much enhanced.

"It is planned to have the new locomotives capable of hauling a gross train-load of 2,500 tons on a one-per-cent. grade at a speed of 15 to 20 miles per hour, whereas the steam-locomotives now in use on the Montana divisions haul only 1,650 tons at a speed of from 8 to 10 miles per hour, and the rate is not uniform. Further economies are to be gained by the use of electric braking on down grades, with regeneration of power for use by ascending trains. It is figured that when the entire 440 miles of line are electrified, 60 electric locomotives will handle the normal traffic, compared with 82 steam-locomotives.

"Wages will be saved through the reduction of overtime work on the part of delayed train crews, and by the purchase of energy from the Montana Power Company at a reported price of about five mills per kilowatt-hour; the problem of power-supply will be greatly simplified, leaving the transportation matters of the road freer to receive the attention of its officials. No fewer than seven plants of the company will serve the railroad, and the danger of an extended interruption of service will be remote. Poles cut from the railroad company's own timber lands will be used in power distribution. It is expected that the first 113 miles of line, from Deer Lodge to Three Forks, across the Rocky Mountains, will be completed by the end of the present year, and that 16 electric locomotives will be in use on this section of the road. The entire project will cost about $8,000,000, and the results of the electrification are being awaited by all the northern transcontinental lines with keen interest."

Among further published details of the St. Paul's electrification is the announcement that:

"The trolley system of transmission has been decided upon as more practicable than the third rail. The storage-battery plan, it is considered, never has worked satisfactorily for long distances, and the weight of the storage plant is too great. The trolley system is considered better also because of the lessened danger compared with the third rail. In case of heavy snow in the mountains, moreover, the third rail would be buried and useless, while the trolley-wire will be high up, and, by reason of its

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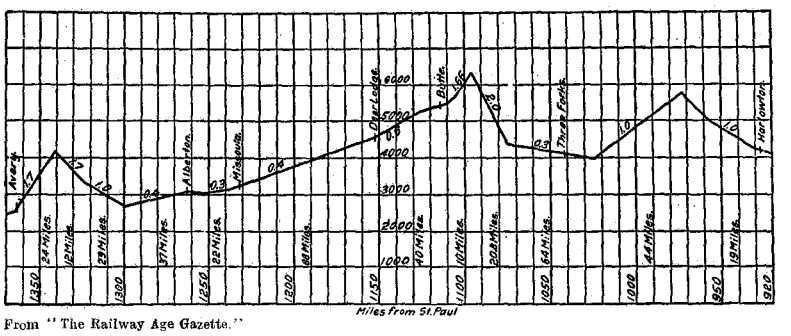
smallness, little likely to suffer from the weight or depth of snow."

Still more interesting is the information, briefly noted above, that the trains will themselves generate some of the electric power. To quote an authoritative statement:

"A conspicuous and striking feature of the new system will be the added economy worked by employment of locomotives of a special type such that power may be generated by trains descending grades to assist in pulling other trains up. The traveler, therefore, not only may know that the beautiful scenery about, in the shape of waterfalls and rivers, is pulling him through the mountains, but that his own train, coasting downgrade, actually is helping to bring the next freight- or passenger-train up the other side of the hill!

"This is to be accomplished by application of the principle that a motor reversed becomes a generator. The locomotives will be so constructed that on reaching the top of a grade the engineer may brake his train downhill by reversing the motor, the air-brakes to be used only in case of emergency. This changing of the motor in the locomotive will transform it at once into a dynamo, which will be operated by the weight of the train as it descends the mountain. Thus will be generated the same quantity of electricity as the motor would consume in pulling the same load uphill. This current will be fed into the trolley-wire above, to be added to its store of energy."


Avery
Wallace
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Osburn
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Big Creek
Taft
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Superior
Bonner
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Ravalli
Hamilton
Darby
Sula
Lost Trail
Conner
Gibbons
Dillon
Divide
Silver Star
Melrose
Pipestone
Butte
Rocker
Pipestone
Basin
Boulder
Clancy
Helena
Wolf Creek
Craig
Toston
Custer
Billings
Huntley
Worden
Laurel
Park City
Joliet
Absarokee
Columbus
Reed Point
Greycliff
Big Timber
Springdale
Livingston
Pine Creek
Emigrant
Gardiner
Yellowstone Park
Cinnabar
Gallatin
Bozeman
Logan
Three Forks
Manhattan
Belgrade
Gallatin Gateway
Bridger
Fromberg
Belfry
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Parkman
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Acme
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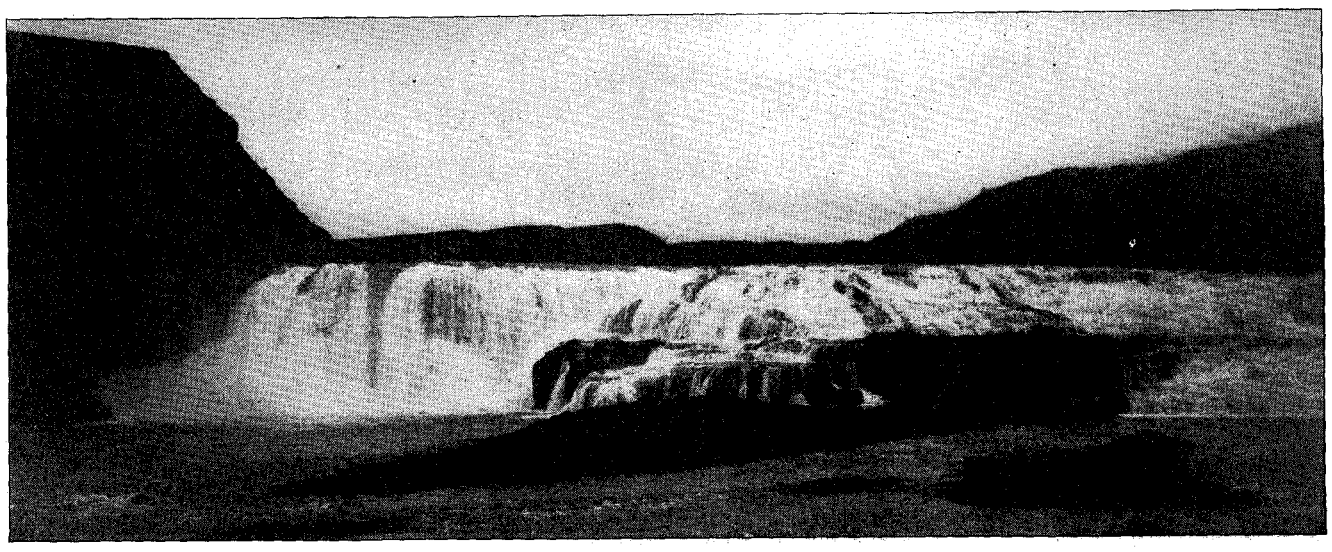
Monarch
Big Horn
Sheridan
Story



GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, WHOSE BEAUTY WILL BE TURNED TO USE TO HAUL TRAINS OVER THE ROCKIES.

made a slight gain over 1912, notwithstanding that Pennsylvania State shows a small decline. The Lima-Indiana field shows a small decline, but not enough to affect earnings of pipe-lines. Illinois shows a decline of over 6,000,000 barrels during the year. It is gratifying to note that the State of Kentucky shows a small increase over 1912, and Kansas-Oklahoma, an increase of nearly 12,000,000 barrels."

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE DEAF?

SHALL WE CONTINUE to give expensive educations to the deaf, to fit them to engage in life's battle, and then refuse to admit them to the contest as equals? A deaf man, Jerry Albert Pierce, writing in *The Volta Review* (Washington, May) on "The Economic Efficiency of the Deaf," complains that many deaf persons are discouraged and disheartened by the attitude assumed toward them, perhaps unconsciously, by many of their hearing neighbors. It is taken for granted that a deaf man is incompetent to engage in any but a very small number of inexpert occupations, altho he may have been specially trained for something else. Members of what Mr. Pierce calls the "normal class" look upon the deaf, he says, as sociological curiosities and not as human beings. They spend more money for the education of the deaf than they do for that of normal children; then they feel that they have done their duty. They do not take into consideration the fact that the deaf man naturally expects to live a few years after he finishes school. The writer goes on:

"Up to within twenty years ago the condition of deafness in infancy or very early childhood was universally connected with dumbness. The two defects were so synonymous that even at the present time the words 'deaf' and 'dumb' are quite often used interchangeably. One speaks of a 'deaf and dumb' man without taking the trouble to discover whether or not the man is dumb. Deaf people are still referred to as 'mutes,' altho a great many of them are as fluent speakers as the hearing.

"Civilization has at the present time two distinct classes of the deaf. The deaf and dumb are one division, and the deaf and not dumb comprise the other. However, through the reluctance of the normal class to note the difference, those of the deaf who can speak and 'read the lips' still share in the difficulties that surround the deaf and dumb. This is hardly fair. . . . There is a vast difference between the deaf-mute and the speaking deaf man. The former is the type most common and the one that gives to the normal man his ideas of deafness in the human being. The latter class has among its members men and women who are doing really big things and who are competing upon almost equal terms with the hearing themselves. Among the deaf-mute class we find those people who are content to be as they are, who believe that the 'problem of the deaf' is best solved among themselves, and who consider intermarriage of the deaf not only permissible but necessary. The 'semi-mutes,' or speaking deaf, are those whose object in life is to obliterate their physical defect to the greatest possible extent. They are the iconoclasts of the 'tribe.' They, as a rule, are utterly opposed to intermarriage; they struggle in active competition with the hearing in the arts and professions and are by no means social outcasts. If the normal man could realize this difference fully and without hesitation, 90 per cent. of the troubles now encountered by the deaf would be removed, or at any rate be in a position to be rapidly remedied. . . . . .

"It is the common fault of sociologists to consider members of a particular class as being alike in all respects, physically and mentally. They do not stop to think that deafness, blindness, insanity, and the like are accidental characteristics, and that, with the exception of their one peculiarity, defectives are very much like ordinary mortals."

The deaf man has even certain advantages over his hearing brother, Mr. Pierce asserts. Chief among these his ability to concentrate would be of great aid in economic competition if more generally recognized. In large offices, in the chemical laboratory, in statistical work, or in any branch of activity where communication is not an absolute necessity, the deaf man is unexcelled. Another characteristic which the writer hesitates to class altogether as an advantage is that the deaf look upon life more earnestly than the hearing. Their minds mature younger. Their lives, even during early childhood, are saturated with the knowledge of imperfection and of the necessity of struggling. Filled with pent-up instincts, their inability to gratify these longings leaves an ineffaceable mark upon their brains and, indirectly, upon their actions. To quote again:

"To really understand what a deaf man is one must look at him from the deaf man's viewpoint. To do otherwise is to share in the already biased and illogical opinion held by the average hearing man, who takes the deaf-mute as his subject. That the deaf are better thinkers and more serious-minded men and women is true. These characteristics are the result of deafness itself, and not of the artificial handicaps or peculiarities incident to our social life. When a child becomes infected with some disease serious enough to destroy its auditory organs, it is deaf. It is not dumb, and does not become so until its vocal organs are so atrophied by disuse that they are too weak to perform their functions. This is caused primarily by the carelessness and ignorance of the people with whom it comes in contact. It is not its fault, but that of its environment. . . . . .

"The chief reason why the deaf are inaggressive and incapable of making acquaintances easily is that they are none too sure of their reception. They do not know what will happen to them if they attempt the unexpected. They are as sensitive to rebuff as any other human beings and, after a few attempts to prove their equality, often decide upon a course of non-resistance. They receive actual discouragement at every turn, and, instead of being helped, they are pitied. . . . . .

"The writer has on several occasions applied for positions in

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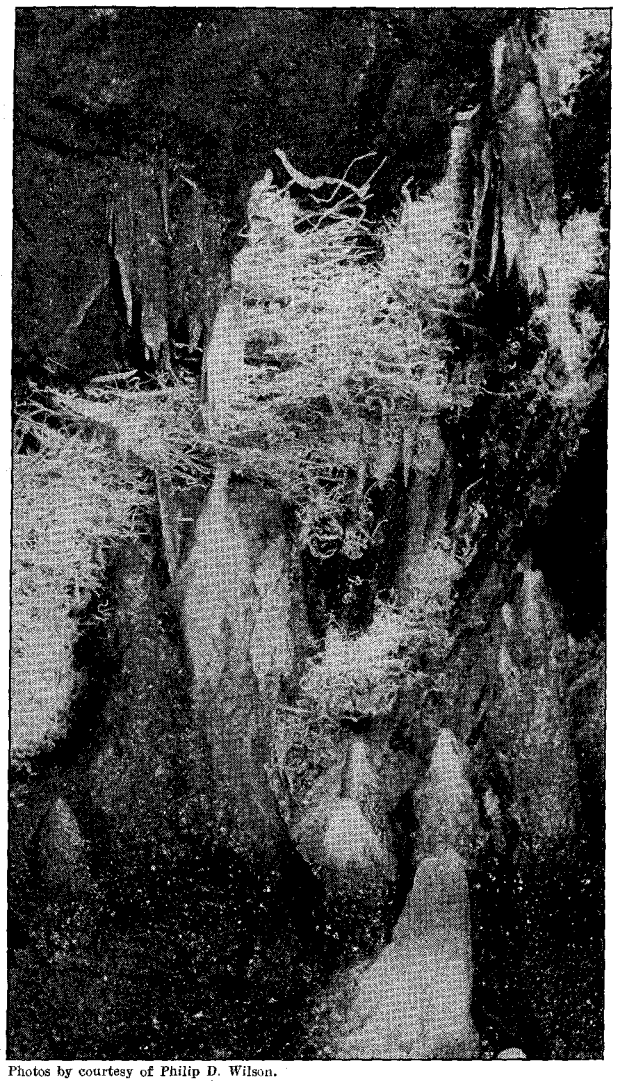
his own profession—chemistry—and nearly every time has been refused employment because of his deafness. One time he read the lips of his prospective employer so readily that the latter did not know of his defect. The position was given to him and frantically taken back five minutes later when the writer voluntarily explained that he was unable to hear a sound. He had



Photos by courtesy of Philip D. Wilson.

"WIGGLETAILS" IN THE WONDER CAVE.

But a college professor informs us that each one is "a complex parallel growth of elongated and curved rhombohedrons."

been accepted as an expert chemist and as a potentially valuable employee and then declined because 'no one had ever heard of a deaf chemist. It was not only unusual, but impossible.'

"'The 'unusual' occupations are the ones that will in time make an opening in the world for the deaf. They are 'unusual' now merely because this class of people is just beginning to rise. There was a time when all occupations were 'unusual' for them, and they were, with few exceptions, as much objects of charity as idiots are now. Later on shoemaking, mattress-making, printing, paper-hanging, painting, and baking were grudgingly given to them as possible fields of endeavor, and now such trades are considered to be the only legitimate ones. Among the speaking and lip-reading deaf are found a few pioneers who broke the boundary set for deaf-mutes and became architects, landscape-gardeners, real-estate brokers, druggists, writers, and even superintendents and managers of factories. From all reports, they are doing well. They seem to be more successful than if they had taken heed to the advice of tradition, speaking through its high priests, the educators of the deaf. . . . . .

"The deaf need no list of occupations for them to choose from. With the exception of telephone-operator, there is practically no trade or profession in which they could not make some headway. It depends entirely upon the individual ability of the man, his previous education, and upon whether or not he can speak and read the lips. . . . . .

"More and more young deaf people are doing these things. It is hard for them now, just as it has always been hard for pioneers, but as their numbers increase a better understanding of their ability will be had and things will be better. . . . . .

"The deaf do not ask for special privileges, but they do demand an equal chance. The speaking deaf man does not appreciate being classed as a deaf-mute, and the deaf-mute does not enjoy being placed in the same category with idiots. He is fairly broad-minded himself, and asks for something other than ignorant prejudice from the normal. A cranky, impatient hearing man once asked a deaf man how he ever managed to live without ears. The deaf man replied with another question, 'How do you manage to live with such a mean disposition?' This illustrates a point not generally recognized in this connection: that the absence of one thing gives to the deaf a better opportunity to develop others. It is the law of compensation all over again."

COPPER-MINERS FIND A WONDER CAVE

ONE OF THE WORLD'S most remarkable natural caverns was casually uncovered the other day by miners in the employ of a company in Shattuck, Arizona. Its domed interior looks like the rotunda of a cathedral, and it is lined with crystals and coral-like formations that make it glitter like a fairy palace. Other similar caverns have been opened in the Bisbee district. In one of the older portions of the Copper Queen Mine one of these has become famous locally as the auditorium in which a large fraternal organization met in solemn conclave in the earlier days of the camp. Another cavern brought to light more recently in the same mine has been transported almost entire to the Museum of Natural History in New York. But both of these and others of less renown are insignificant before the one more recently opened. Philip D. Wilson, geologist in the employ of the Calumet and Arizona Mining Co., writes in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York):

"It was first discovered by a drift on the 300-foot level which fortuitously struck it in its lowest and in a central point. A drift a few feet on either side would have passed beneath it and have left it perhaps unknown for years. In shape it is a huge lens approximately following the bedding planes of the enclosing limestone at an inclination of about 35° and it is roughly circular in horizontal projection. Its upper extremity is 172 feet above the 300-foot level, and the diameter of its circular projection is 340 feet. The vertical distance between roof and floor where its height is greatest has been roughly estimated at 80 feet.

"One's first impression of this great cavern, now electric-lighted, with its stalactite-studded dome, is that of the shadowy interior of a Gothic cathedral. Close examination reveals myriad forms of calcite, crystalline and amorphous, with all its vagaries of structure and color. It is apparent from the structure that a lime-impregnated solution has filled portions of the cavern subsequent to the original formation of the stalactites and stalagmites; left its quota of mineral as arborescent, coral-like deposits on the stalagmites, and afterward drained away. In many cases a second generation of stalagmites has formed, and in places there is evidence that this alternation of aerial and subaqueous deposition has taken place several times. A unique occurrence is shown in the first, that at the left, of the accompanying photographs. Known in local mine parlance as 'calcite wiggletails,' these curious serpentine growths, ranging from ⅛ to ½ inch in diameter, emanate from the limestone hanging wall in the most amazing spirals and volutes or shoot out at every conceivable angle. Each one, as described by Prof. Alexander H. Phillips, of Princeton University, seems to be a complex parallel growth of elongated and curved rhombohedrons.

"Directly beneath the cave is a zone of boulders and detritus cemented with calcite, and below that again is a huge irregular mass of siliceous breccia. The breccia zone extends to within a few feet of the 700-foot level, where it rests on a sill of granite porphyry of great lateral extent and variable thickness. Throughout the detritus zone and the mass of siliceous breccia are scattered shoots of high-grade copper and lead-silver ore. Associated with this breccia are found several rare minerals unique to the Shattuck, most noteworthy of which is a deposit of a rare copper-lead vanadate. . . . . .

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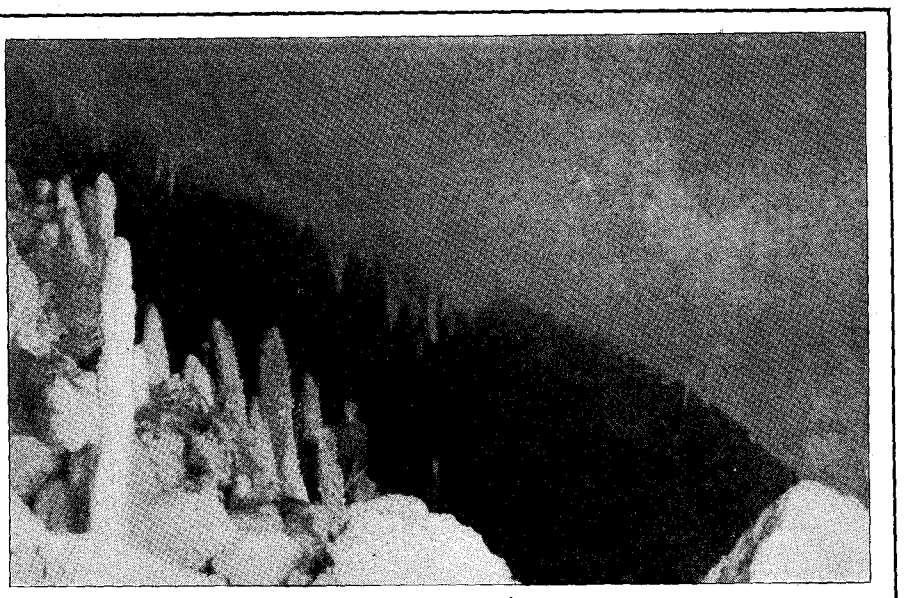
"Several conjectures have been advanced to explain the origin of this cavern. It is probable that the shrinkage contingent upon the solidification and cooling of the intrusive mass shattered and opened the rock mass for a great distance above it. This left a large open space easily accessible to acid meteoric waters which enlarged the cavity to its present size and left it ready for the calcium carbonate."



ROOF AND FLOOR OF CAVERN; THE MINER'S FIGURE SHOWS ITS SIZE.

A COUNTRY THAT GROWS MECHANICS

LAMENTS are heard from time to time from builders of machinery over the inadequate supply of skilled mechanics and the discouraging outlook for future needs. Various means are being used to forestall future shortage, but, according to Mr. W. Osborne, who writes in *The American Machinist* (New York, April 30), there is not much reason for discouragement after all. No reputable concern has yet had to discontinue business, he reminds us, from inability to obtain skilled workmen, and as for the future, there are signs that, in some parts of the country, local conditions and needs are developing the very kind of men that are needed. California, for instance, is what Mr. Osborne calls in his title "a school for producing mechanical skill," not by formal instruction, but by the compulsion of necessity. He writes:

"It has occurred to me that there is a source of supply that has been largely overlooked. For some time past I have been seeing some things a little further away from the machine-shops than I usually do, and thought that my experiences might carry a crumb of comfort, even tho a slight one, to those who feel that our supply of skilled men is altogether insufficient for the future needs of a world that is being largely run by machinery.

"Just now I am on the plains of California, in the San Joaquin Valley, with the mountains close at hand. If I am not much mistaken, here is a good and quite extensive school for producing mechanics. Experience is the teacher, and the text-books are automobiles, pumps, gasoline-, oil-, and steam-engines, and farm machinery.

"You have these most everywhere; of course you do. I saw them in Pennsylvania and in Oklahoma and in West Virginia and in many other places, but never under conditions where they had to be studied as they need to be here.

"Some schools let the scholars slip through easily; others are strict. They look much alike to the one who always has the lesson learned and the answer right.

"Take the automobile, for instance. In a journey up into the mountains, one would get far away from any base of supplies except such as is carried with one, except gasoline, and also away from any mechanic, except the one that happened to be under one's own hat; yet we found miners who had automobiles and used them constantly in their business, and cattlemen who made them do work that would wear out horses, and they had supplanted the stage both for mail and passenger service.....

"The sheep-man found that the auto was much easier and better for him than the horse. It seemed that no road was too lonely for them, and I was thinking that some one would be saying, 'That is more a proof of the high state of perfection to which the automobile has been brought than anything else,' and at first it struck me that way, but when I saw models so old that I could not recall ever having seen or heard of them and found them still giving service satisfactory to their owners, I began to appreciate the mechanical attainments of those owners.

"Then take their tractors. Think of plowing on a field so big that to break down on the side farthest away from home was a real misfortune, and then have a job of keeping the work going day and night—no, not with skilled mechanics either, but with your own family.

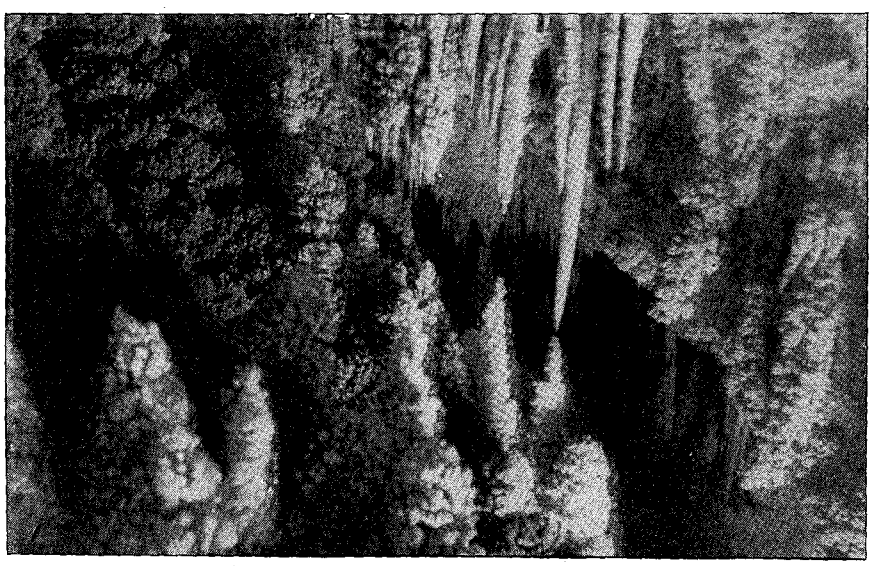
"This country is not without trained mechanics, tho. The man that I saw riding a collection of plows that were plowing a strip about 20 feet wide each time around, and seeming to enjoy it, for he was plowing a good-sized farm each day, had been trained at Krupp's in Germany and worked for years in the railroad shops of this country.

"The water that makes the country anything but a sheep- or cattle-grazing ground in good years, and a desert in bad ones, has to be pumped, and deep-well pumps with barrels up to 12 inches give some problems not common.

"All of these things are bringing out the mechanical ability of many people, and my respect for this ability is great.

"The problem is one of offering enough inducements to have such ability go to the shops. My own belief has always been that the ability comes as soon as the need is pressing enough to pay well for it.

"After a driver has given you a nice ride around this country and gone miles and miles where no road is and in a hurry cut across a freshly plowed field a mile across, and got you through without mishap and you consider that this is a regular thing with him and with a host of others, you do not have so much fear that the world will come to any abrupt stop from lack of mechanical skill."



THE CAVE "IS LINED WITH CRYSTALS AND CORAL-LIKE FORMATIONS THAT MAKE IT GLITTER LIKE A FAIRY PALACE."

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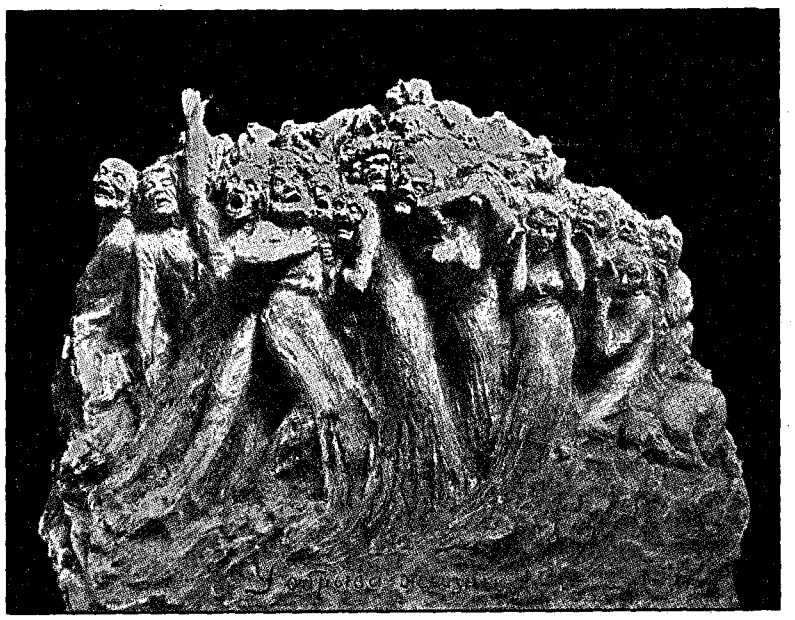
LETTERS AND ART

A MODERN RUSSIAN IRONIST

THE JOY OF LIFE which one sees in the art of the Russian dancer finds a strange contrast in the work of a Russian sculptor. Up to now no Slavic name in the realm of sculpture has thrust itself upon the attention of outsiders in anything like the insistence of the singers, dancers, even painters and men of letters of the Muscovite empire. But a genius has emerged in the person of Innokenti Ioukoff, "realist and ironist," that Russia hails with enthusiasm. Last year nearly all of the 200 works that he put on exhibition were sold. It is only seven years since he first began to show his work. Mr. Lacaze-Duthiers tells us, in *La Revue* (Paris), that nature alone has been his teacher, and it will be seen from his account that the lessons have been colored with melancholy tints.



"ON THE EDGE OF THE ABYSS."
By Innokenti Ioukoff.

"The poor creatures in agony crowd frantically together seeking to clutch at some vague hope, imploring fate not to let them perish utterly."

Ioukoff was born on the shores of Lake Baikal, and was educated at the lyceum of Tchita and the University of St. Petersburg. But his sculptural talent showed itself at an early age, for when but twelve he is said to have carved heads on the roots of trees and formed thereby a little gallery for his comrades. As a man his thirst, we are told, is for justice. "His generous soul combats evil and egotism." His essentially Slavic spirit is shown in his two dominant qualities—pity and irony. One of his most remarkable groups was suggested by a passage in Dostoievsky's novel, "The Karamazov Brothers," in which one of the characters, *Alecha*, thus addresses the deity: "I behold thy world submerged in evil, and I do not accept thy world." These words are written on the base of one of the sculptor's statues, which represents *Alecha* cursing his god. Like *Alecha*, he will not resign himself to suffering without revolt:

"Evil is everywhere, and ugliness is dominant. Everything about us expresses sorrow. Created beings, suffering, drag themselves lamentably toward nothingness, and the god whom they invoke remains deaf to their appeals; he seems to take pleasure in filling their souls with thick darkness to bewilder their minds.

"'The Reproach' well expresses this pessimism. A man detaches himself from a group of pariahs, and, acting as their spokesman, launches this invective against Heaven: 'Is it possible, O thou Almighty, that thou art not yet glutted with beholding sorrowful humanity prostrate at thy feet under the weight of its sufferings?'"

The critic observes, however, that the pessimism of Ioukoff is not sterile, that he believes in justice, and struggles for its triumph. He trusts that humanity, issuing imperfect and ugly from the hands of God, may yet work out its own destiny, and, delivered from its superstitions, achieve final happiness. He continues:

"Ioukoff has read Nietzsche; but the philosophy of the Superman which seduced him at first soon gave place in his mind to an entirely personal religion and morality. This is a sort of spiritualized paganism. His god is humanity. He has materialized this conception of the divinity in a tiny idol whose bestial face reveals no gleam of intelligence. This personifies the humanity of yesterday and of to-day. Ioukoff devotes himself to this perverse and imbecile god, for he knows that he will grow, develop, evolve, and finally become a man. The future of man will be better than the present; if it is fit that we illumine his imperfections and combat his ugliness, it is fitting also that we love him in his future beauty. Our sculptor goes so far, even, as to place beside this statue mystical flowers and all sorts of gifts, and his irony does not scorn to place between the idol's feeble hands a red-rubber balloon, such as children play with. Do not smile! We have here the faithful picture of humanity still in its infancy. Thus the fantasy of the artist interjects a note of the amusing among so much that is mournful. He has given a name to this bizarre god; he calls him *Ermoschka*. He maintains an icy immobility in the midst of the images of anguish and of dream which surround him: but this is not the most beautiful work of Ioukoff; it is inevitably a trifle conventional. . . . . .

"Altho at one time Ioukoff believed that he should embrace militant politics, and was a socialist—perhaps for that very reason—he does not believe in a sudden change from things as they are. He expects nothing from the struggle between classes. The revolution panacea can not solve all problems. He believes rather in the interior perfecting of individuals, . . . the progress of souls. Evolution is in his thought. . . . Let individuals reform that they may achieve happiness. . . . However, art alone is not the only guide; . . . scientific discoveries must be taken into account. All civilization is merely an immense effort to make life beautiful. . . . The *morale* of Ioukoff is an aspect of his religion of progress and love: the serenity of the soul and the purity of the heart are excellent remedies for deceit. If men may not be as inexperienced as children, yet they ought to retain their freshness of emotion and their perpetual spirit of wonder at life. At last humanity will drive sterile doubt from its heart. . . . . .

"Mysticism, idealism, humanism characterize the art of Ioukoff. It is impregnated with sorrow and joy, discouragement and hope. It shows us figures of esctasy and of dream, and creatures utterly hideous. It shows us the ugliness hidden in some souls, and it personifies, in monsters of complicated attitudes, the hard necessities which are weights upon existence, the fatalities of life, sorrow, hunger, prejudices, vices.

"The art of Ioukoff initiates us into the mysteries of the internal life. There is to him nothing more precious and more interesting to observe than the human soul in all its expressions. He fixes its emotions, its desires, its anxieties. . . . The beauty of

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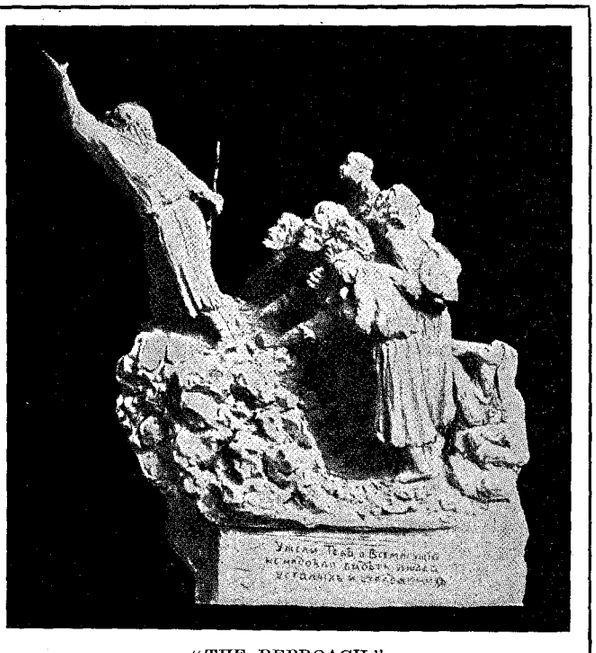
this soul resides in the variety of its manifestations. It is at the same time one and multiple."

One of Ioukoff's most curious conceptions, a symbol which he has often used both in painting and in sculpture, is a singular bird which portrays figuratively the human soul enslaved by the senses. But besides such symbolic and fantastic figures as this and the idol described above, this sculptor, who has been characterized as both "a psychologist and an ironist," delights in portraying in stone homely and humorous figures, and amusing folk-scenes such as Franz Hals delighted to set forth in color. A description of some of his compositions, and some of the pictures we reproduce, show these various sides of his talent. In one group called "The Future Aviators" he shows children gazing upward at the man-bird who symbolizes humanity conquering heaven little by little. Another group shows older people contemplating a flying-machine with respect and the wistful desire to continue in life to behold more such spectacles. One delightfully humorous work shows two old women gossiping happily together and spying on a neighbor. The inscription reads, "Who's that she's going out with?" Others of his works show a sort of grotesque humor, in conceptions fantastic, distorted, or exaggerated. Among these are "The Birds of Ill Omen," "The Spirits of Evil," etc.

"But now let us turn to a note less gay, the grave note that expresses all human distress, all the anguish of life; here are works lofty, exceptional, and tragic, wherein irony is replaced by pity: 'Madness,' 'The Music of the Mad,' 'The Guests of Madness,' 'The Tragedy of the Child's Soul,' 'Nocturne,' 'The Temptations of Night,' 'Delirium,' 'Death,' 'Death Stills the Weary Heart,' 'The Idol of Sadness.'

"'On the Edge of the Abyss' is one of the most beautiful works of sculpture of our time. The poor creatures in agony crowd frantically together, seeking to clutch at some vague hope, imploring Fate not to let them perish utterly, shouting incoherent words in the night. Hands thrust convulsively above these heads



"THE REPROACH."
From a sculpture by Ioukoff.
A man detaches himself from a group and, acting as their spokesman, launches his invective against Heaven.

despairingly protest against the fatality, but in vain. Nothing can equal the horror of this scene. The faces express the most atrocious terror and anguish. The eyes are wild, the mouths twisted in agony. . . . It is the supreme instant of the life-and-death struggle—a poignant, agonizing, maddening struggle."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN AMBASSADORIAL VIEW OF LITERATURE

IT WAS perhaps only a joke at the expense of the profession of literature that Ambassador Page intended recently when he compared it unfavorably, for substantial rewards, with gambling. This happened at the annual banquet in London of the Royal Literary Fund for the Relief of Necessitous Authors.

"WHO'S THAT SHE'S GOING OUT WITH?"
A window-scene that might be observed in any country.

At the same time Mr. Page exprest his surprize at seeing certain names among the beneficiaries—"persons of our own time whom I would never have guessed needed help and to whom we are all more heavily indebted than any sum of money could buy." Of course the names are never published and only a few privileged persons are allowed to see them, so that speculation as to just whom Mr. Page had in mind goes unrewarded. Perhaps it was only the general disparity in human affairs that led him to say:

"From the viewpoint of mere barnyard gumption it is absurd for anybody to start to spend his life writing. Gambling is more likely to yield a steady income. It is an absurd career and a foolish, foolhardy business. No man has a right to take it up who can avoid doing so."

The New York *Tribune* tries to take his observation philosophically:

"No one will take umbrage at this remark unless possibly the gamblers—least of all his literary colleagues; but it is interesting to trace in it the identical vein of humor which led him into his recent indiscretion concerning the Panama Canal, which prompted him to tell his fellow magazine editors and publishers on the occasion of their dinner in his honor before he embarked for England that he hoped on his return there would be fewer of them, and which tinges the utterances in his book, 'The Southerner,' so distasteful to Senator Bacon, of Georgia.

"It is perhaps as good a tribute as any to the sense of humor possest by the majority of his countrymen that Dr. Page's propensities in this direction do not more seriously interfere with his usefulness as Ambassador."

The New York *Times* finds Mr. Page's words "hard," and thinks they "will be bitterly resented by many a blackener of good white paper."

"The scrivening fraternity are more than likely to tell the Ambassador that he needn't look far to find somebody to whom literature has been generous as well as kind, and, as for 'barnyard gumption,' he will be told that while that is undoubtedly a fine thing and a useful possession in its place—which is in the

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barnyard—there are other places and other wisdoms that many besides himself prefer.

"Literature gives even moderate wealth to few of its votaries, and not even a comfortable living to all of them, but it enables an innumerable multitude to earn more than they could in any other way, and always it offers the chance of honest fame to those who will or can deserve it. In all occupations the failures outnumber the successes, but none gives more of instant, personal satisfaction than writing, for to every writer with a real 'call,' his own work or hers seems good, whether it sells or not. Probably even the objects of Mr. Page's indignant sympathy had and have their due reward and are not as unhappy as he thinks."

WORK FOR THE AMERICAN SCULPTOR

AGAIN, Mr. Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, raises his trumpet-like voice in behalf of American art. He charges it with culpable silence about the growth of our country. The epics of humanity are being enacted here on a "wider world-scale" than anywhere else. "We have a great story of our own, and we should think and build these great moments into our monuments." He makes a sort of

"THE SPIRITS OF EVIL."

Ioukoff's peculiar power, described on preceding pages, is shown in the human expression of these birds.

aphorism, quotable for all occasions apparently: "Art in America should be American, drawn from American sources, memorializing American achievements." But what he sees in actual practise is "untold wealth with unknown resources which annually create a market for the established accouterments of ancestral respectability, seeking ancient evidence of every conceivable sort." He goes so far as to charge that "scarcely a tomb of antiquity has not been coveted, searched, or sacked, to meet the rapacity of our dollar kings and queens." The story of this and all the counterfeit manufactures that this has given rise to he calls, in the **June** *World's Work*, "one of the black pages of this New World's growth." The make-believe and counterfeit that surrounds us "has been the greatest ill that has come to our esthetic life." Speaking of the overlooked opportunities for sculptural effort, he writes:

"Monumental art must rank as world work. It must see, form, and in no mistakable terms express the flood of power that surges in the race when it rises to great heights. American artists should be seers and should give, serve, and complete the spirit and concept of Columbus—of Washington—of Lincoln. So Phidias did with his own day—so did the great Egyptians—so did Angelo. Rodin has not done what Angelo and Phidias did for their respective countries, because no statesman of his greatness has lived in his time and in his nation's history is missing his great voice. Consider what a team Bismarck and Rodin would have made—that is, think of what would have happened if Bismarck had carried Rodin to Berlin and made him superintendent of public works, with definite power to write the story of Germany's imperial greatness! To France has been lost her opportunity.

"The spirit of the hour is world-building. The younger hemisphere is just reaching its emotional consciousness. It is on the brink of soul achievement—struggling with another freedom. It will succeed as it has with freedom of conscience, political freedom, and freedom from the stain of slavery. We rise on a mightier tide. We have won and lost—we have enjoyed success. We have also bled, bled only as the stout-hearted can. We have rebuilt vastly more than has been destroyed—we have fulfilled Columbus's dream and opened the way to the East. Yet, on the side of social service, on the side of the record of our emotional experience, we have not begun to confide our story even to each other, much less to inform the world about it. We have in these four hundred years of colossal youth lived and relived epics ranking with those of ancient Greece and Rome. And still, the story of it all has not been put down and has yet to be written. Those of us who can afford it steal and borrow and beg the arms, the dress, the emotions of Greece and Rome. Too often we hang their rotting trophies upon our walls, ignorant of their origin, unacquainted with their meaning, and not even sympathetic with the emotions that produced them: bent only upon the paltry respectability their presence argues.

"Washington—Hamilton set the seal of freedom here, so broad that all mankind is aiding in preserving it.

"Resolute Lincoln and his fighting aides established an equality absolutely necessary to complete the principles of a great, loving, forward race, and yet we have arrived at the year of grace 1914 with half a century gone since Lincoln became President and not an adequate word has been built into our national buildings to fix properly the history of his great accomplishments. Washington has been edited out of existence and is hardly known as he was to the people. Were it not for St. Gaudens's figure called 'Puritan' there is scarcely a thing in art which gives us an estimate of those heroic men. We have not begun as a people to realize that things we desired honestly—liberty of conscience, freedom from European governments and from the stain of slavery—were things to be proud of; things to sing about; to talk about; to write about; to build around and build into our civic memorials; that they are ours and that they belong to no one else, and that these things and these things alone make us immortal, make us the envy of the world. If we have any art of any kind in song, in letters, in color, in stone or bronze, it should tell about these things; it should write them in bold lines annually across the page of our own history. It should imprint them upon our Federal, our State, and city institutions. In fact, these great principles which make us a people should themselves conceive and shape and bring forth the institutions themselves, and they should suggest and resuggest the great life that we have begun and are living."

Mr. Borglum pleads for unconventionality in the point of view. Any subject, "no matter how common, how Broadwayish, even, it may be . . . if it be dropt into the crucible and all its real aspects analyzed, as a poet will, some wonderful and quite uncommon point of view" will show itself—there is no other trick:

"Maeterlinck has somewhere said: 'Sculpture should be one of the most exclusive of the arts. It should express certain rare and irreproachably beautiful phases of life, form, and mortal joy or suffering. Every plastic manifestation that fails of this is a species of lasting and inexcusable crime.'

"These few lines contain the clue for my activity in art and my insistence upon not being diverted from my purpose. Nature in all her primal wantonness is still bringing men into the world as little animals, and, were it not for society and the police, we would seek food, shelter, and mate like other little creatures. These three are still our primal impulses, and, to understand ourselves, it helps to begin with these simple roots and to see how necessity, underlying them, gives us labor, trade, and craftsmanship. Under the social hounding we develop the emotions and out of them the whole history of the fine arts."

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NORDICA

IN THE FIRST POIGNANT MOMENTS of grief at the death of the greatest of American Wagnerian singers, in a far land, the final judgment of Lillian Nordica's position is in abeyance. The New York *Evening Post*, however, calls her "the greatest vocal artist America has produced," and this includes her achievements not only in the field of German opera, but also in the Italian realm. *The Times* recognizes that opinions will always differ as to whether she surpassed all her contemporaries in the rôle of *Isolde* or equaled the best of them as *Brünnhilde*, *Elsa*, and *Kundry*. It is satisfied, however, that "any person familiar with the modern German music-drama who has derived his ideas of these great rôles from her performances alone has not missed much, if any, of their spirit." *The Times* continues with this estimate:

"The list of American women who have won renown all over the world in opera is long and notable, but none of them has surpassed Nordica in vocal power, artistic comprehension, dramatic skill, or ambition. Most of us can recall something of her vocal tones and retain agreeable memories of her grace and charm, not only in the characters of Wagnerian music-drama, but in such dramatic operas as 'Aïda,' 'Faust,' and 'Les Huguenots.' Her skill and sympathy in modern German opera were cordially admitted at Baireuth and Munich, her fame was recognized in every city in which grand opera was sung in her time.

"Her gifts were not inherited. She was an American of New England ancestry, and there was no artistic impetus in her early training. Yet she was preeminently an artist, and one for whom in her prime no allowances were ever made. As actress and singer she was judged by the highest standards. The personality of Mme. Nordica was one of her best gifts. Of commanding figure, comely and gracious, she attracted to her hosts of friends who will feel her death as a personal loss."

The Sun points out that what Mme. Nordica achieved she did "by sheer force of indomitable resolution, unceasing study, and fine intelligence." She stands as a fine example:

"That a great career is open to one possest of such equipment as hers, together with a serviceable voice, was triumphantly demonstrated by Mme. Nordica. Her voice was never a perfect instrument, and particularly at the meeting of the medium and upper registers there was always weakness. But brains got the victory. The singer mounted to the highest rank in several widely different styles. She was one of the best *Aïdas* ever known to the stage. Her *Leonora* in 'Il Trovatore' and *Selika* in 'L'Africaine' have not been excelled. Her *Marguerite* had qualities of great beauty. Her *Valentine* in 'Les Huguenots' was a model.

"She sang also with great finish of style and authority in oratorio. But without doubt the summit of her ambition as an artist was attained on November 27, 1895, when at the Metropolitan she sang *Isolde* for the first time. In that same performance of 'Tristan und Isolde' Jean de Reszké sang *Tristan* and Edouard de Reszké *King Mark* for the first time on any stage. Kaschmann and Marie Brema were the other two principals in that memorable performance, and the great Seidl conducted."

Her later years are familiar to many; *The Evening Post* recalls for us some of the earlier:

"Her real name was Lillian Norton, which was changed, not to make it look Italian, but because Puritan relatives objected to her disgracing the family name by appearing on the operatic stage. This prejudice was not shared by her parents, who actually moved to Boston to give another of their daughters a chance to cultivate her voice. When this daughter died, their hopes centered on Lillian. An Irishman, John O'Neill, taught her before she entered the New England Conservatory of Music. When she was seventeen she had the honor of singing in a 'Messiah' performance given by the Handel and Haydn Society.

"Tietjens advised her to go to New York and study with Mme. Maretzek. Through her she became acquainted with the eminent bandmaster, Patrick Gilmore, who engaged her as soloist for a Western tour at $100 a week, and then took her to England, where she sang at seventy-eight concerts. It was the year of the Exposition in Paris (1878), where she appeared next, having the honor of being the first vocalist heard in the new Trocadéro. Then she went to Italy, where she took lessons of Sangiovanni, and then sang for three months in the opera at Brescia for the sum of $160 all told. In 1880 Mme. Tolstoy heard her in St. Petersburg as the page *Cherubino* ('Figaro'), and wrote her a note reading: 'My dear boy, come and take tea with us. Bring your doll.'

"Her growing fame secured her an engagement at the Paris

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THE GREATEST OF THE *ISOLDES*.

Lillian Nordica, the most eminent lyric artist America has produced, winning equal distinction in both German and Italian opera.

Opéra, where she sang two seasons. Here she had the advantage of studying some of her rôles with Ambroise Thomas and with Gounod, in whose 'Faust' she sang in New York in 1883, winning much praise for her lovely voice, which, however, was at this time without the sonority and dramatic verve it acquired in later years, in the Wagner operas, and in such rôles as *Aïda* and *Valentine* ('Huguenots'). After singing year after year in the operatic centers of Europe as well as America, she was invited to impersonate *Elsa* in 'Lohengrin' at Baireuth, by Cosima Wagner, with whom she studied three months.

"Her principal Wagner studies were made, however, with Anton Seidl at the Metropolitan Opera House in the golden age of German opera. He had divined her dramatic gifts at the time when her voice was still light. 'Wait, you will sing Wagner one of these days,' he said to her. Under his guidance and with further aid from her second husband, Zoltan Doeme, and Jean de Reszké, her impersonations grew more and more poetic and dramatic. Like Jean and Edouard de Reszké, she had the gift of combining Italian *bel canto* with the art of Wagnerian 'speech-song,' the result being electrifying."

Mme. Nordica died in Batavia, Java, on May 10, of pneumonia, following a nervous breakdown which was caused by the accident to the Dutch steamship *Tasman*, on which she was a passenger. It went ashore in the Gulf of Papua on December 28. She was then on a world concert tour.

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

PUTTING THE CHURCH ON "FULL TIME"

VIEWING CHURCH PROPERTY as *property*—with its value appraised in the ordinary commercial sense—we should get in these United States in buildings and land something "well up into the billions." So points out Mr. George Creel, the young newspaper man and ex-Police Commissioner of Denver, who has been noted as a particularly "live wire" in every community where he has lived. Placing himself on the standing-ground of his church-property appraisement already noted, he asks in *Everybody's* (May), "What would be thought of a private property worth this amount that stedfastly refused to operate at more than one-seventh of its capacity?" He thinks that perhaps "full-time" might be a better answer to "the problem of dwindling congregations than 'growing godlessness.'" This latter phrase, he declares, represents the "ecclesiastical explanation." His own optimism breaks out in the assertion that "not only is the world incurably religious, as has been said so many times, but there was never a period in the history of America, at least, when Christ himself meant more to the great mass of people." "He is very close to the popular heart," says Mr. Creel, "and the love and brotherhood that he preached underlie the great movement against injustice that is the spectacular feature of our modern life." Mr. Creel turns for proof of the contention of basic godliness in man, to some of the "curious and significant facts" that appear in "the slightest investigation into the causes of crime":

"It is seen that the major portion of juvenile delinquencies, and adult offenses as well, flow from suppressions or perversions of the Play Instinct. The so-called 'criminal type' has been relegated to the realm of bugbear, and 'wickedness' is realized to be human nature become stagnant through lack of proper outlet.

"Every vice-commission report insists that the most efficient recruiting agency for the ranks of prostitution is the lack of a safe and wholesome satisfaction for the innocent, natural desire for pleasure that is dominant in all adolescent girls. Seventy per cent. of the juvenile lawlessness that fills the reformatories is directly traceable to the evils incident to street life and street play.

"The saloon is admittedly the breeding-place for all manner of crimes and degeneracies, as well as a controlling factor in the development of corruption in municipal politics, yet it stands as the one attractive expression of the average man's necessity to mingle with his fellows socially.

"Leisure time, now that the specialization of industry has robbed the worker of all sentiment of identity with his product, comes close to being the very life of the great American majority, and it is this huge importance that the Church, no less than the State, treats stupidly or indifferently.

"The idle hours of a people are turned over to the dance-hall, cheap café, moving-picture show, park, theater, saloon, and wine-room, and the only attempt to check the evils that proceed from this wholesale commercialization of amusement is in the nature of repressive or prohibitory laws.

"On every hand there is utter inability to grasp the simple fact that 'cutting out' inevitably leaves a wound, and that the proper surgery for unwholesomeness is to crowd it out. People are not as vile as some would have us believe. Given choice between the good and the bad, they will choose the good invariably; that is, unless mawkishness has made it stupid and repellent.

"The State, by utilization of its public-school buildings as social centers, is commencing to fight Commercialized Amusement on its own ground for the possession of the people's leisure time. The Church, which still sits silent, is in even better shape for such a grapple."

The "full-time" project may seem to some to be installed, Mr. Creel observes, in the soup-kitchens, gymnasiums, men's meetings, gilds, and boys' clubs that the Church has instituted. These things do not answer to the need because they show the Church wanting to do things for the people instead of letting the people do things for themselves. As we read:

"People are tired of being spoon-fed. They are sick unto death of paternalism, philanthropy, and organized welfare, and are turning a hostile eye upon everything that drips down from above.

"Nothing is more illustrative of this feeling than an incident connected with New York's experiment in the wider use of the public-school buildings. Each lecture in a very splendid course costs the Board of Education twelve cents for every auditor, while the lectures and debates in a school building where the neighborhood arranges its own programs draw four times as many auditors and cost the Board of Education nothing.

"It is this independence, this right of control, the sense of participation, that the people demand. Wherever cities are permitting real social centers, the experiment is succeeding; and wherever mere recreation centers are attempted, prepared and supervised by some board, it fails.

"Let the church building be thrown open to the people of the neighborhood on their own terms, decided by the neighborhood group through the ballot or *viva voce*. Why should a people fight for the right of self-government only to surrender it in every vital affair of internal life?"

This and other questions exhibit the fearless attitude of Mr. Creel's mind in the presence of old-established facts:

"What if they do decide that they want movable pews in order that there may be dancing, a dining-room for dinners and suppers, a stage for lectures, debates, theatricals, moving pictures, folk-dancing, choral singing, and political discussions? What if they do vote to transfer every single one of these activities right out into the yard during the summer months? What if reading-rooms, writing-rooms, rest-rooms, and even reception-rooms are demanded?

"Isn't it better to bring the family group into the neighborhood group, and then house this neighborhood group wholesomely, than to send the boys to the streets, the girls to the dance-halls, the fathers to the saloons, and the mothers to loneliness?

"Will any one dare say that Christ can be shamed by the presence of His brothers, or that God is offended by the use of His house as a means of bringing greater happiness to His children?

"What if the title of 'preacher' is sent to the junk-heap and that of social secretary substituted? Will a minister cease to be a minister? Not if his heart is in his work. If it isn't, then the sooner he is unmasked as a mere egoist, the better.

"It is a statistical fact that more preachers receive under six hundred dollars a year than over, and if the brain isn't a six-hundred-dollar style at the outset, it will be by the end of a few years. This very niggardliness shows that something is wrong, no less than the constant importunity for money that goes on so continually in the churches. For the American people are not pinchpenny except when they feel they are getting small returns.

"There is also the consideration that the new plan may do away with Sunday as we have been taught to understand Sunday. Well? A great many very devout and conservative religionists are of the opinion that a serious mistake has been made in seizing the Sabbath for a day of worship rather than a day of rest, since the result has been a practical surrender of the other six days to sheer materialism.

"The case, however, can be rested entirely on the premise that the Church plant is dedicated to the promotion of Christian love and brotherhood, to the erection of higher standards for human conduct, and to the glory of God through the happiness and well-being of His people. Since the plant, as operated, is failing to achieve these aims in any degree approaching satisfaction, does not true Christianity, as well as common sense, command a change in operating methods?"

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OBJECTIONS TO "ATHLETIC RELIGION"

ALARM is felt by a writer in *The Lutheran Observer* (Lancaster, Pa.) at the present "tendency to secularize religion." "The country goes wild over the national game, and the sentiment is strong to mix many worldly things with our modern religious movements." This was the sort of thing that ruined the old Hebrew nation, concludes Dr. J. M. Reimensnyder, as he thinks of our athletic evangelists and ministers, and of the emphasis placed on physical culture in so many church organizations. Along with this he notes that "in all the extensive reports of modern evangelistic movements," he has "hardly read a line or a thought honoring the Church and its ministry—without the support of which all of these special movements would fail." He goes on, with a thinly veiled reference to the most successful evangelist of our time:

"Many of our churches and Young Men's Christian Associations and religious organizations are going to such extremes that it is difficult to find the line which separates them from the world. Baseball and its followers seem to be the main drawing-card for a great evangelist; the throwing of an apple in the most modern twirl being the influence which fills a tabernacle with thousands. Is the shake of a hand under such emotional conditions conversion? From the extensive reports of the evangelistic movements, all of which we read, we see very little of Scripture or Christian doctrine or religious instruction. It is a mystery to the thoughtful mind what converts, and to what one is converted. It is almost like the ancient worship of Baal.

"Another drawing influence which the supporters of these movements say can not be eliminated without ruining the movement is the criticisms of the Church and of the man of God who faithfully proclaims the truth. Is the Church of Jesus Christ to surrender to such an unscriptural taste? None of the great prophets, apostles, or church fathers or reformers used such methods. . . . . .

"Again, when some churches call a minister, his athletic record is published as tho it were the chief thing, rather than a record of scholarship or that mark of Christian conduct and degree of piety which should be the chief thing. There is certainly a striking sentiment toward introducing many worldly things into the Church of Jesus Christ under the excuse that it draws the young. To what does it draw them? We have found no trouble to draw the youth into our Church by the true standards of Christian life and teaching. Is it not vital that we keep ourselves and the Church 'unspotted from the world'? We can not see what is to be gained. History proves that the Church has always lost by mingling with the world."

A WALDENSIAN CHURCH IN ROME—The Waldensian Church has passed its last stronghold of opposition and planted itself in the Eternal City. In February a new church edifice, presented by Mrs. John S. Kennedy, of New York, was dedicated. Standing on the Piazza Cavour, it is called by *The Record of Christian Work* (May) "a noble stone structure, the finest Protestant edifice in Italy." Moreover:

"The decoration of the pulpit within includes paneled figures of Luther, Calvin, Savonarola, and Arnold of Brescia. At the dedicatory services were present the representatives of the Waldensian Church from all parts of Italy and of all the evangelical churches of Rome, together with many notables—Professor Schiaparelli, Romolo Murri, Senators Bodio and Soulier, the Minister of Holland, etc. Interesting was the prolog to Pastor Muston's address, when one considers the persecution to which the Scriptures have been subjected in and by Rome. Ascending to the pulpit, the great Bible in his hand, he said:

"'In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit we place on this pulpit the Book of Truth. May it never be removed thence! Revelation of the thought and will of God, may it ever be guide and counselor of the masters of Truth who from this place announce to the people the science of this life and of that which is to come! In the words of Paul, "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be . . . thoroughly furnished unto all good works."'"

THE CHRISTIAN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE MORMON

NOW that both houses of Congress are considering a Constitutional amendment which, according to *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Epis., Boston), would "crush the life forever out of the monster of Mormonism under the American flag," the question of the "proper attitude" of Christians toward the Mormons is worth noting. The editor of *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) is one of those who are keenly alive to the "Mormon peril." He believes that Mormonism is now "quietly injecting its insidious poison into our Eastern communities as well as through large sections of the West," that it "has been spreading its doctrines of gross materialism and carnality and lust by the hand of shrewd missionaries and oily-tongued elders, who go about from door to door and try by false pretense and indirection to get their literature into the homes." And *The Christian Statesman* (Pittsburg), organ of the National Reform Association, which has been leading the anti-Mormon crusade, calls upon all Christians to join the fight against what it denounces as "crime veiled as a religion," a "political machine which calls itself a church," with its "Mohammedan harem in this Christian land." But to so well-situated an observer as Franklin S. Spalding, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Utah, the attitude betokened by such utterances is quite unjustified and, in particular, is defeating Christian missionary efforts to convert the Mormons. Bishop Spalding's view was presented in a paper read before the Church Home Missions Council and published widely. He urges the necessity of tact, patience, and sympathy, of getting the Mormon's point of view, putting favorable constructions on his acts, accepting all that is of good report, and disbelieving the greater part of sensational evil report. The Bishop reminds his fellow Churchmen that Mormonism "is the only form of Christianity taught to the young Mormons, and they are taught it just as we were taught by our parents the Christianity we believe." Of course, he says, "we all protest that our faith and our Church organization rest

ROME'S NEW "CHURCH IN THE VALLEY."

The new Waldensian Church, standing on the Piazza Cavour, given to the Eternal City by an American woman, Mrs. John S. Kennedy.

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on more solid foundations than that of the Mormons." But the point is, to quote the Bishop's paper as printed in *The Christian Statesman*,

"that the Mormon believes in Mormonism, be it true or false, by exactly the same mental processes by which we believe our faith. We know that the sneer of the blatant infidel, instead of shaking our loyalty, intensifies it, and in like manner the universal flood of derision, which has been poured out upon Mormonism, has only made Mormons more loyal. They feel about books like Lamb's 'Golden Bible' exactly as an orthodox Christian feels about Tom Paine's 'Age of Reason' or Ingersoll's 'Mistakes of Moses.' The more simple, devout, and unquestioning the faith is, the more keenly the injustice and irreverence are felt. It is for this reason that most of the anti-Mormon literature which has been published has had as little effect in changing Mormon belief as Protestant books telling of the horrors of the Inquisition or the occasional immoralities of the confessional have had upon devout Roman Catholics."

In the second place, says Bishop Spalding, "we must try to put favorable constructions upon Mormon words and acts." There is a great temptation "to make collections of stories of exceptional and rare polygamous conditions, ignorant speeches by uneducated elders, tales of the conditions in Utah years ago, and make use of this material in our addresses as a means of increasing interest, arousing sympathy, and raising money" for missionary work. "So vitriolous has the attack on Mormonism been and so much interest has been aroused throughout the whole country that every missionary from Utah is expected to present new evidence of polygamy, treason, and even white slavery." An invitation to a recent reception given to an anti-Mormon speaker read as follows, we are told: "Open defiance of law, the teaching of treason, the multiplying of polygamous marriages, the most aggressive proselyting now progressing in the world—these compel attention to the Mormon Church and organized action against it." This is Bishop Spalding's comment:

"A careful man, cognizant of the facts, would have to qualify every one of those statements. The people in Utah are law-abiding, the charge of treason depends on a part of the Temple ritual which may be as much a dead letter as parts of the Anglican liturgy. The old Temple oath to revenge the death of the prophet is undoubtedly repeated by the majority of Mormons with a mental reservation. Not only are polygamous marriages not multiplying, but polygamy was never practised by the Mormons to the extent popularly supposed, and if the Churches are even half awake, they have nothing to fear from the proselyting efforts of two thousand Mormons scattered over the earth, most of whom are schoolboys, who know only a few little speeches and a few Bible texts, and who look at the call to a mission quite as much as a chance to see the world as to convert it. The point I want to insist on most strongly is that we must be on our guard lest we yield to the temptation actually to regret that the Mormons are improving—to be almost sorry that we have lost our old thunder because we can no longer honestly repeat the stories of the sensationalists who are not held back by either truth or charity. It is high time that the same hopeful attitude was taken with reference to Mormonism as has been taken in regard to other religions which we as Christians consider inadequate. . . . We will surely be wiser and more Christian if we think that because the Latter-day Saints have so much truth they deserve more truth than to persuade ourselves that they have wilfully rejected all truth and are steeped in lust and crime, and are therefore utterly bad."

The Bishop of Utah is convinced from his own investigation that "polygamy is no longer an issue in Utah." The young Mormon does not want to practise it, tho "he may say that he believes in it as doctrine." And "it is not fair to expect young Mormons to condemn polygamy, because in so doing they would condemn their own fathers and mothers." According to Bishop Spalding, there are other proofs of Mormon improvement, notably a spiritualization of the idea of God, and a growing interest in education.

In conclusion, the Bishop urges the home boards of the various churches to provide better equipment and better men for the work among the Mormons. He also suggests that the same man can not work in Utah and raise money in the East. For "in the East he is expected to expose the worst in the Mormons; in Utah his usefulness depends upon his trying to see the best."

THE DOCTORS' NEW DUTY

THE DOCTORS do not make their voices heard enough, thinks the Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. In their private practise, he points out, they have succeeded to some of the functions of the medieval priests. They hear "confessions of anxious and conscience-stricken penitents"; they even "prescribe dietary disciplines and various quaint penances"; they also "send people on pilgrimages to distant lands." The physician "usually knows more than the clergyman about the real springs of action, the secret causes of sin and sorrow, the subtle and delicate influences by which soul and body affect each other, the mysterious and melancholy trammels of morbid heredity, and the unrecognized heroism of struggles against it." With all this Dean Inge wonders if "the medical profession as a whole takes its proper part in guiding and influencing public opinion in those matters wherein its members alone can speak with authority." In *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York) he asks whether it would not be "possible for the medical profession to recognize that they are called to an even higher duty than that of keeping the breath in their patients' bodies as long as possible, a duty which, as none know better than they, is often of doubtful public advantage"? He goes on:

"To educate public opinion is a painful duty, but in a democratic state it must be faced, and each of the great professions has its allotted task in keeping the public well informed on the subject on which it can speak with authority. If they do not undertake this work, it will not be done at all. Professional politicians can not do it. If the State is an organism, as we are constantly told, the great professions are its organs, with definite functions to perform in the economy of the whole. If they fail in this, there will be what St. Paul calls 'schism in the body'; there will be disease in the body politic.

"So far as one can predict, natural science, and the science of health in particular, must hold an ever-increasing prominence in the life of nations. In all dreams of a future Utopia large drafts are made on the future resources of medical science. And the history of the last one hundred years justifies the hope that far more may be achieved in this way for human welfare and happiness than by any political or economic changes. We may look forward to a time when many of the diseases which now ravage humanity will have gone the way of leprosy and typhus; when some morally unobjectionable way of regulating population will have been discovered; when the average health, strength, and beauty of the people will be greatly enhanced; and when these crimes and vices which crop up as if by fatality in tainted stocks will be comparatively rare.

"The knowledge which makes this real progress possible is a divine revelation intended to be used. As it advances it will lighten the task of the religious teacher, the moralist, and the social reformer, and will make the work of the doctor less tragic than it often is now. The human race at present is a mere caricature of what it may be in the distant future if science is allowed to pursue her beneficent course unchecked by that false kind of humanitarianism which is kind only to be cruel. Intellectual and moral improvement will be as great as physical; the race will make a long stride forward toward the perfect man.

"All this may be; we can not say that it must be. There is no law of progress; all will have to be done by purposive effort. The most inspiring faith of our day is the confident belief that purposive effort, guided by expert knowledge, may achieve great things for the human race. This faith already directs our political life; it should also be a beacon-light to science. I have hinted, perhaps presumptuously, that the medical profession might use this weapon of concerted and collective action in the public interest more than it does at present. The criticism is at any rate prompted by the sincerest respect, and by the wish to see the new knowledge which God is every year putting within our reach used to the fullest extent for the good of our contemporaries and the still greater good of those who shall come after."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

THE ROMANCE OF LADY HESTER STANHOPE

Hamel, Frank. Lady Hester Stanhope: A New Light on Her Life and Love-Affairs. With twenty full-page photogravures. 8vo, pp. xv–348. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $5.

The romantic career of Lady Hester Stanhope is better known in England than in this country. Knowledge here has come mainly through Kinglake's "Eothen," but "Eothen" was familiar to a former generation. As the granddaughter of Lord Chatham, the stanch friend of the American cause in the Stamp Act period and later, she would have a certain claim upon our attention. Regarded merely as a type of that patrician class which has played such an important part in English history, she should again appeal to our interest. Aristocratic birth and associations, however, are mere incidents in a life which, for extraordinary adventures, outrivals any page of Balzac or Dumas.

Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope (1776–1839) was the eldest daughter of Charles, third Earl of Stanhope and Lady Hester Pitt, daughter of the first William Pitt, the Earl of Chatham. She was therefore the niece of the second Pitt, the famous prime minister and redoubtable antagonist of Napoleon. Virtually adopted by the Pitt family, in which she reigned as her uncle's prime favorite, she grew to regard herself as a Pitt rather than a Stanhope. It was undoubtedly the consciousness of distinguished lineage which animated her successful efforts to acquire the power and admiration which her soul coveted.

What lends especial and timely interest to her personality is the fact that she was a liberal prototype of the advanced woman whose movement is widening its scope so rapidly in our day. From girlhood she exhibited the tastes and propensities prophetic of an "emancipated" career that shocked the staid ideas of the time and made her finally shunned by the aristocracy of which she was at first the idol.

Lady Hester's mental endowment was such as to place her on a plane with men. All the testimony of her time, differing on other points, is at one as to her originality and her intellectual powers. Brilliant, learned, witty, she was the light of Pitt's eyes. The charm of her personality beguiled many a gloomy hour for the great statesman. At her uncle's home, she was accustomed to meet the famous men of the day, who paid a kind of court to the adopted daughter of the all-powerful minister. The account of these, her happiest days, throws a new and interesting light on Pitt's character. The dreaded minister, who was such a thorn in the side of Napoleon, and of whom bold men like Castlereagh stood in awe, loved to romp and racket "with the children." Lady Hester and her brothers used to tumble him about and blacken his face with burnt cork. During one of these jousts my lords Liverpool and Castlereagh were announced on business of state. The scene has been described by William Napier, a member of the family circle.

"Lady Castlereagh I had known from my childhood . . . as a model of quiet strength and grace combined. Lord Liverpool's look and manner are well known—melancholy, bending, nervous. What was my surprize to see both bending like spaniels before the man we had just been maltreating in insolent fun! But instantly Mr. Pitt's change of manner and look entirely fixt my attention. His tall, ungainly, long figure seemed to grow to the ceiling; his head was thrown back, his eyes fixt immovably in one position as if reading the heavens, and totally regardless of the bending figures near him. For some time they spoke; he made now and then some short observation, and finally, with an abrupt, stiff inclination of the body, but without casting his eyes down, dismissed them."

One sees here the character of the famous minister revealed as in a flash-light. No wonder pride was the chief trait in the woman in whose veins ran this strain of blood. She was now twenty-eight, in the flower of womanhood, beautiful and accomplished, the darling of Pitt's little court. We seem to see her at the perihelion of her fame, her life as yet unclouded with sorrow, with lovers "round her sighing." "She will soon marry," observed some one to Pitt. "I suppose she waits till she can get a man as clever as herself." "Then," answered Pitt, "she will never marry at all."

Love, nevertheless, played an important part in her life, tho her uncle's words were prophetic. By the singular irony of fate her first love was unrequited. Its object was Lord Granville Leveson-Gower, a son of the Marquis of Stafford, a typical high-bred English nobleman. The pang of a rejected love, tho it left its mark upon her, was forgotten in the greater sorrow of her uncle's death, which occurred in January, 1806, and the circumstances of which are famous. Pitt was at Bath when the news of Austerlitz was brought to him. On hearing it the soul of the great statesman seemed to shrivel, his face took on a permanent leaden pallor, and despair seized upon him. When he reached home Lady Hester, who was waiting to receive him, saw before her a broken, dying man. The first thing his eyes rested on was a map of Europe. "Roll up that map; it will not be wanted these ten years," were his greeting to her. A week later he slept in his grave.

Her uncle's death was a terrible blow to Lady Hester. It changed the current of her life and blighted all her brilliant prospects. It was during her bereavement that her ill-starred love-affair with Sir John Moore occurred. The references to it are all too brief. She must have met Moore in 1804 when he was stationed near Walmer Castle where Pitt was drilling troops, with his niece as an active aide. Such details as are available are lacking in romantic interest. Enough is known, however, to show that the two had a deep and reverent admiration for one another. Lady Hester afterward spoke of Moore as the man she was to have married. Her thoughts must have often turned in sorrow to that dark and lonely grave in Spain with its wreath of immortal verse which has proved to be more lasting than bronze could be.

The scene of Lady Hester's life-drama now shifts to the East. It is just one hundred years since she set out for her astonishing sojourn in the Orient, the description of which reads like a chapter from the "Arabian Nights." She traveled through Palestine, riding astride, and attended by a gorgeous retinue. Her oriental costume consisted of a satin waistcoat, a red cloth jacket trimmed with gold lace, voluminous trousers of the same material embroidered with gold, and over all a white cloak with tassels. Her mount was an Arab charger, with saddle and bridle of crimson velvet embroidered with gold. The homage paid her and the historic associations of the scene awoke in her ardent imagination dreams of possible empire. She saw herself a second Zenobia and recalled the prophecy once made to her that she would become Queen of Jerusalem. Her journey was a kind of triumphal progress, marked by incidents of barbaric splendor, all of which is described in her copious letters contained in the volume before us. Her entry into Palmyra was worthy of a sultana. The honors paid to her rivaled those of Queen Esther, her namesake of Biblical days.

She was destined to end her days alone on Mount Lebanon, in the East, where she long lived as a recluse and exercised a kind of sovereignty in her esoteric fastness at Djoun, where, as an adept of occultism, which she adopted or pretended to adopt, she received pilgrimages from the personages of Europe.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S EXPEDITION

Scott, Robert Falcon. Scott's Last Expedition. Arranged by Leonard Huxley, with a Preface by Sir Clements R. Markham. Two volumes, large octavo. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

If a better memorial than their great achievement and appalling end were needed to enshrine the names of Captain Scott and his companions in the hearts of their countrymen, this book would supply it. It is a fine example of editorial workmanship and of typographical and lithographic art.

Captain Scott's ill-fated expedition set sail in the *Terra Nova* on June 1, 1910, but it was not until November 2, 1911, that the start for the south pole was made. By the 10th of December the expedition, that consisted of fourteen men, was well out of the glacier. By Christmas day, 1911, eight of the party reached latitude 86°. By December 31, they attained and deposited provisions in latitude 86° 56′. At a point 145 miles from the base, three of the party, Lieutenant Evans, Cream, and Lashley, returned, while the doomed five, Captain Scott, Lieutenant Bowers, Dr. Wilson, Captain Oates, and Mr. Evans, prest forward with an abundance of provisions that warranted the belief that they had every prospect of reaching their goal, which they actually attained January 17, 1912, to find that others had reached it before them—Capt. Roald Amundsen and his expedition had attained the south pole December 16, 1911. The return journey was accomplished with much hardship beset with one calamity after another until, within 150 miles from their head-

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quarters on the coast, the party was overwhelmed by a blizzard, and starved and froze to death within 11 miles of food and fuel.

So ended a quest that had engaged the minds of men nearly two hundred years, for in 1738 the first antarctic expedition, equipped under the auspices of the French "Compagnie des Indes," sighted land at Bouvert Island, at about 54° south, and then sailed nearly 1,500 miles in 57° S. From that day until the day of the discovery of the south pole by Captain Amundsen, no fewer than forty-six expeditions had explored the antarctic, hoping to find the way to the pole.

The purpose of the handsome volumes before us is not to tell the history of antarctic exploration, but rather to give the journals of Captain Scott, and, in detail, a report of the journeys and the scientific work undertaken by Dr. E. A. Wilson and the surviving members of the expedition. The object of this expedition, as stated by the distinguished writer of the preface, Sir Clements R. Markham, was "mainly scientific—to complete and extend Captain Scott's former work in all branches." For those who have forgotten it, one should state that Captain Scott led an earlier expedition southward in 1900. While the aim of this was to attain the pole, the principal aim and purpose of the second expedition, Sir Clements Markham tells us, were the advancement of knowledge. Be that as it may, no one can deny that if the blood that flowed in Captain Scott's veins was that of an intrepid explorer—and none, we think, will deny it—his main purpose was to attain the south pole, *and to attain it first*. That he failed to do this was not his fault, nor was it the fault of his equipment, nor that of his comrades who we may be sure were as eager as he to win a prize, the effort to win which had taken a toll of the world's most daring mariners.

"All honor to him who shall win the prize!"
The world has cried for a thousand years;
While he who has tried and fails and dies
Receives the meed of a few stray tears.

But let us hope that "the meed" which Scott's efforts may receive shall be more than the poet vouchsafes to them. May it be that his memory, the memory of his endeavor and his achievements, shall live in the hearts of men, of whatever race, of whatever nation—men in whose veins courses the rich, red blood that makes mankind akin to man—so that his name shall never fade, and so that the cross that marks the spot where he and his heroic companions lie buried shall remain forever the symbol of simple faith and honest effort. His last words are his best epitaph:

"We shall stick it out to the end, but we are getting weaker, of course, and the end can not be far.

"It seems a pity, but I do not think I can write more.—R. Scott.

"Last entry—For God's sake look after our people."

Few words have touched the hearts of men more deeply than these.

JOHN LA FARGE'S LAST BOOK

La Farge, John. The Gospel Story in Art. With 80 full-page plates. Cloth. Pp. 420. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6 net.

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Mr. La Farge did not live to see in print. A pathetic interest is attached to a brief paragraph of the intended preface—"The lesson to ourselves in these pages, which contain the record of impressions, at times contradictory, by men even more various than their work, is that we can not know all the notes in the great song of the human soul. Nor can we now know whose were the hands that first worked; perhaps, as the poet tells us, we shall know them through some discovery, or at least in another world." The spirit of these words is revealed in the interpretations of pagan and Christian art which follow, enabling the author to discern even in the most widely differing expressions of temperament of race and of environment the religious sentiment which was the controlling influence. As a preface to the discussion of the Gospel Story in Art, the comparison of the Heliodorus or Raffael and that of Delacroix and the minute examination of Michelangelo's prophets and Sibyls are careful and illuminating. The chapters which relate to the Life of Christ, especially to the earliest and latest events recorded in the Gospels, are full of the skill and genius of the art expert and the devotion of the believer. Mr. La Farge brought large gifts of mind and of soul to his task, and his work therefore appeals to the deepest interest of its readers. To the student of art his treatment of the paintings of Giotto, Botticelli, Fra Angelico, Correggio, Tintoretto, Rembrandt, and many other masters is of permanent value. The eighty reproductions of the masterpieces which Mr. La Farge describes make the book a museum of treasures. Every part of the volume is full of beauty except the cover.

GENITO-URINARY SURGERY

Walker, J. W. Thomson. Surgical Diseases and Injuries of the Genito-Urinary Organs. With 27 color and 21 black-and-white plates and 279 illustrations in the text. 8vo, pp. 790. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $7.

It is safe to say that there is at present no branch of medical knowledge which has sprung so largely out of the immediate past as has genito-urinary surgery. In Mr. Thomson Walker's new book one is brought to a realization that the old methods of guesswork in this field of medicine have largely sunk out of sight. To use the methods of to-day means almost certainty of diagnosis, with its proportionate surety of relief. If a text-book should be a complete record of present-day facts, which can be easily found, plainly understood, and readily remembered, the author in this instance has succeeded in his task. As a guide to the man in general practise it will find its first usefulness, for it will give him the practical suggestions he most needs and sound advice in all that is most recent in this special field.

Almost the chief merit in the book lies in its unusual balance, each part being in well-proportioned relation to each other and to the general subject; the chapter on and references to the subject of cystoscopy being a good example of this balance. Vitally important as the cystoscope is to genito-urinary surgery, it is not, as so often happens, used here as a peg to hang the whole of this specialty upon—it has its place and its value; it is given that, and no more.

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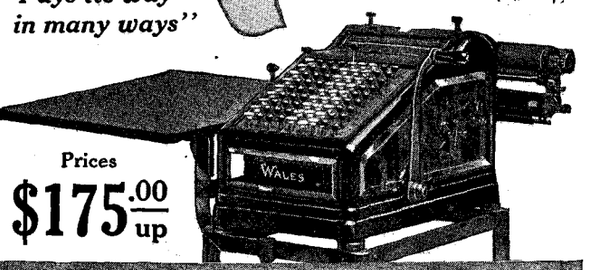

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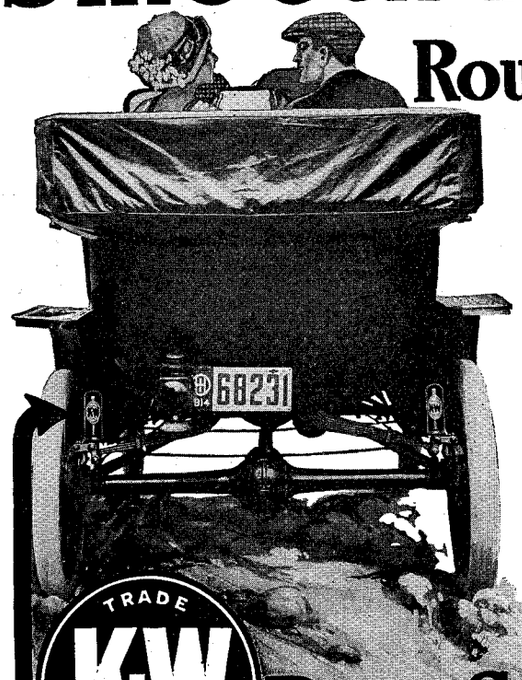

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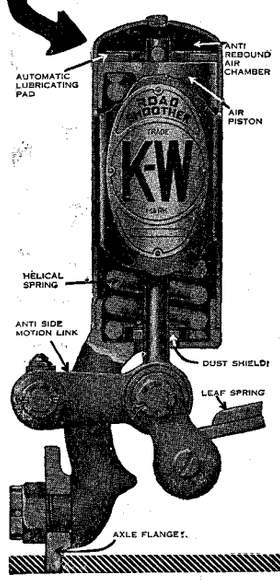

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tinctly pictured and well pointed out, and with it the newer subject of pyelography is included. A most interesting account of bilharziosis is given, and will be found helpful to those who on occasion see this rare importation. The more scientific side of the subject—its pathology—is given in such a way that the clinical worker will find added a new interest and a new asset. The subject of intravesical treatment of papillomata by means of the high-frequency (Oudin) current spark, and the measure of its success, have been too barely mentioned. This we can understand, as the procedure, which to us is well known, being American in origin, is quite new to England.

But from this book, above and before all else, a special lesson is to be learned. It is the supreme respect due to asepsis and gentleness in every instance where the urinary tract is invaded by catheter or instrument. This to-day is the right of every individual who applies to the physician with a urinary ill—that at least he will not suffer the consequences of an examination in which perfect sterilization and gentleness are neglected. Even tho the general practitioner does not intend to equip himself with the special technique attained in this field, an intelligent understanding and some working knowledge of the methods of to-day he cannot well escape.

To the medical student as well as to the practitioner the book will be of very real value. The fine illustrations and colored plates have done much to illuminate the text and bring out the successive steps in operative procedures in cystoscopic examinations and in the use of the radiograph. The task of reviewing the book has been a privilege to the writer, who is himself a surgeon in this field, and the opportunity of recommending it is a pleasure.

SOCIAL INSURANCE HERE AND IN EUROPE

Rubinow, I. M. Social Insurance, with Special Reference to American Conditions. Pp. 525. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3 net.

The author aims to present in this volume on social insurance the facts as to European experience with the movement, the beginnings of the movement in America, and to make converts to a new form of State activity. In presenting European experience with workman's compensation, health insurance, insurance against old age, invalidity, and death, and insurance against unemployment, the author refers to a vast body of legislation in order to deduce the principle involved, rather than to discuss the operation of any one system. Under this synthetic method, it becomes difficult to gain a picture of any one enactment, or of its administration: this must be sought in earlier and less up-to-date inquiries. The whole subject, indeed, has been developing so rapidly that it is difficult for any writer, even for so careful a writer as Mr. Rubinow (with the great knowledge he gained in the preparation of the voluminous Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor), to keep abreast of all the amendments that have been made to various European acts. Discussion, for example, of facts and theories as to the English Old Age Pension Act becomes useless when there is lack of knowledge of the amending act of 1911, which made disqualifying conditions less onerous. In gen-

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eral the author takes each act at its face value, making no allowance for administrative difficulties.

The author's discussion of the need for social insurance, and of the principles of European legislation, is admirably designed to convince an interested public of the necessity for action. His book is avowedly a bit of propaganda for the writer's own school of thought, which considers that compulsory insurance is the true form of social insurance. This assumption, however, occasionally prejudices the discussions and the conclusions of the writer—for example, when he finds a measure of success in French experiments with compulsory insurance against old age, altho leading French authorities admit that these experiments have failed. Belief in obligatory insurance seems also to blind the author to the part which national temperament may play in considering a compulsory system, and in determining its success. As a brief for State action, and as a guide to intelligent thinking, the book is, however, a most important contribution to American literature on social insurance.

DEAN WORCESTER'S BOOK ON THE PHILIPPINES

Worcester, Dean C. The Philippines, Past and Present. Two volumes, with 128 plates. 8vo, x–124 pp. New York: Macmillan Company. $6 net.

The purposes of the former Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Islands in these portly volumes are (1) to show the present condition of the Philippines after rather less than sixteen years of possession by the United States; (2) to make possible a judgment of fitness as to present capacities of the natives for self-government; and (3), as a help to this, to trace the record partly from Filipino documents, of the "negotiations" between the Philippine leaders and American authorities during the period just prior to and at the beginning of the American occupation. Inherent in this plan is a polemic aim, to refute or correct the statements of Judge J. H. Blount in his work on "The American Occupation of the Philippines, 1898–1912." He charges Judge Blount with special pleading and manipulation of documents in the interest of home rule of the islands, for which, he plainly says, the inhabitants are by no means prepared. A reply from Judge Blount seems called for.

After a personal introduction, giving an account of his own training and of his investigations in the Philippines in 1886–87 and 1890–92, Mr. Worcester enters upon a discussion of the external circumstances and the diplomatic negotiations with Aguinaldo attending the taking over of the islands. The claim that to Aguinaldo any authoritative promise of autonomous government for the islands was made seems to be refuted beyond question. And the mass of documents cited from all sources seems to point not only to intentional duplicity and absolute treachery on the part of the Filipino leaders, but to a patient and almost undeviating course of solicitude for the inhabitants on the part of American officials before and during the occupation that is worthy of larger recognition here at home. Neither Aguinaldo nor the other native leaders shine in

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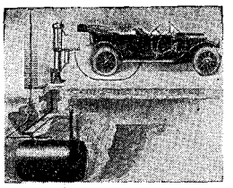
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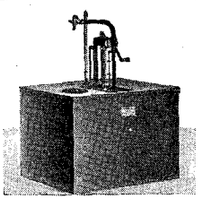
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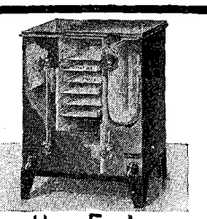
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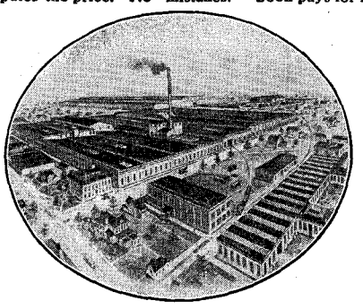

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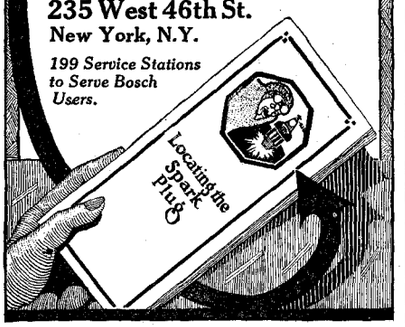

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these pages as disinterested and humane patriots.

In following chapters, pp. 301 ff., the story of the United States administration is told with much detail, dealing with the two commissions, the establishment of civil government, and the initiation of civil service, the inauguration and conduct of health work, education, and scientific and economic investigations, the dealings with non-Christian tribes, slavery and peonage, and the native legislature. Mr. Worcester then passes to such lighter subjects as the picturesque Philippines, hunting and fishing, forests, improved means of communication, commercial possibilities, peace and prosperity, and results of American rule. He denies the ability of the people as yet to govern themselves, thinks a protectorate the "height of folly," declares a longer training of the natives in government an absolute necessity, and traces the demand for Filipino autonomy exclusively to a few selfish politicians. The illustrations are evidently selected in large part to show contrasts in native conditions before and under American rule.

Mr. Worcester makes out rather a strong case. His citation of documents is voluminous, indeed almost bewilderingly so. Then, too, the flavor of polemics is somewhat pronounced—the impression made is of a book struck off under stress of strong emotion. Had there been something more of restraint and reserve, we believe the effect would have been greater. But making all due allowances, one can not help feeling that he has proved his theorem: to take our directive hand from these Eastern possessions would be equivalent to remitting them to barbarism if not savagery, and thus to be unfaithful to a great responsibility to the world at large, economic, political, and religious.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Laidler, Harry W. Boycotts and the Labor Struggle. 8vo. pp. 488. New York: John Lane Company. $2.00 net.

Mr. Laidler's book is one of the not infrequent good things to come out of the doctorial-dissertation mill. His aim is to explain, with the State and national legislator particularly in mind, the nature of the boycott, its use in American labor disputes, and the reasons for and against its legalization. He does this successfully. His own conclusions, it should be said, favor legalization. But he is fair to those holding different views. To those who desire to know more about this much-discust weapon of union labor we can unreservedly recommend the perusal of Mr. Laidler's work.

Hill, Henry Wayland, LL.D., Secretary of the Commission. **The Champlain Tercentenary: Final Report.** Appendix. Illustrations. Pp. 325. Albany: J. B. Lyon Company, State Printers.

In this, the final volume of the Report of the New York Champlain Tercentenary Commission, Senator Hill presents a record of the various functions and hospitalities extended to the French delegation in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, etc., the dedicatory ceremonies in unveiling the several memorials at Crown Point and Plattsburg, and a brief review of the work of the Commission. Some interesting notes on the archeology of the Champlain Valley, by Prof. G. H. Perkins, State geologist of Vermont, are given in an appendix, and a large number of photographic illustrations of the various monuments, etc., are included.

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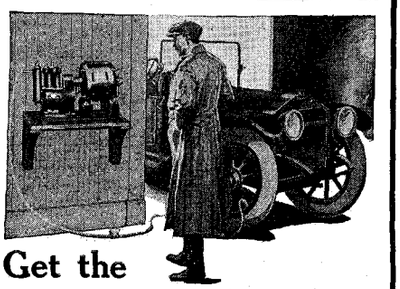

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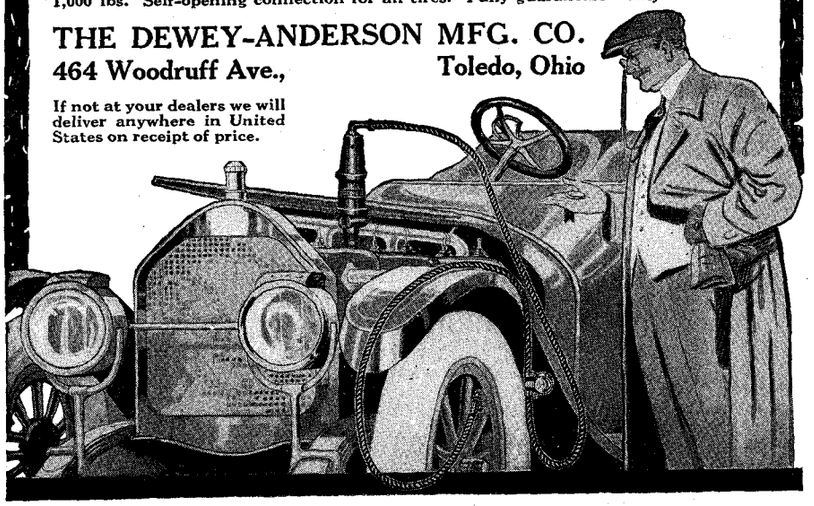

CURRENT POETRY

JOHN KEATS'S newly discovered love-letter in rime was reprinted in a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Now there has come to light a poem, forgotten for sixty years, by another great poet, Elizabeth Barrett Browning. We take it from *The Bookman* (New York). Mrs. Browning's poem is perhaps of slight value as literature, but it is full of personal interest. If her name were not signed to it, it might easily be taken for a poor example of her husband's work. It was written at Bagni di Lucca in the summer of 1853, when Robert Lytton (Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton, more generally known as Owen Meredith) was visiting the Brownings. We quote the first and last of the four stanzas:

To Robert Lytton

BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING

O noble heart, noble soul, live
  Our leader, and king of us all!
Take the love which we languish to give;
  Give the love without which we must fall.

When you speak, as you speak, I think Paul
  At Athens, posterity teaching,
Said such words, thought such thoughts, just let fall
  Such grand language as yours, in his preaching.

(Copyrighted, 1914, by the Macmillan Company, in the United States of America.)

Cuchulain and Deirdre, as has already been mentioned in these columns, are no longer celebrated by the young poets of Ireland. A leader of the "Celtic Renaissance" tells, in *Poetry: a Magazine of Verse* (Chicago), why he has stopt singing the ancient splendors of the Gael.

A Coat

BY WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

I made my song a coat
Covered with embroideries
Out of old mythologies
From heel to throat;
But the fools caught it,
Wore it in the world's eye
As tho they'd wrought it.
Song, let them take it,
For there's more enterprise
In walking naked.

Only the young, it seems, can appreciate old age, and only the old write sympathetically of youth. The author of this poem (from *The American Magazine*) shows that she understands the old age of her subject better than she does her own youth.

An Old Woman

BY MARGARET WIDDEMER

She moves from gate to door,
From door to window-seat,
To porch and board and bed,
Content with ease and heat,
With little news-word said,
With long-known wall and floor—
Speaking of her fine youth
Gently, complacently . . . . . .
(The lovers that she had

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As I have lovers now,
And how her heart was glad
And foolish, too, as mine).
Oh, yet it hurts my throat,
I feel my lids smart keen . . . . . .
Pity for this short round,
For that strong youth of hers
That hoped so much should be,
And now is this—nor cares—
Pity for her—and me.

What she is I shall be;
I am what she has been!

In the following lines, taken from *The Poetry Journal* (Boston), there is something of the spirit of William Allingham, the poet of "Up the Airy Mountain," and other unforgettable songs. We do not know why the peasants of Donegal drop the *n* out of their poet's name, but Miss Brown says they do, and we are willing to believe her. Except for the flatly prosaic lines,

"'Tis sure you'll have to get them
Wherever you may go,"

the song is spirited and musical, and it seems to express real feeling.

O Willie, Willie Alligam

BY KATE LOUISE BROWN

Oh, pleasant was the sunshine
And blithe the windy ways!
A poet-lad went strolling
Through all the changeful days.
One knew just where to find him,
He left a trail of song
By hedgerow and by cottage,
The Irish ways along.
O Willie, Willie Alligam,
'Tis you, for you, we fret,
And many a lovin' Irish heart
Is mournin' for you yet.

Some sing of blood and battle,
And some of want and wo;
'Tis sure you'll have to get them
Wherever you may go;
But Willie sings of flowers,
Of brook-voice and of birds,
And all his songs have sunshine
And pleasant, coaxin' words.
O Willie, Willie Alligam,
'Tis you, for you, we fret!
The lovin' mischief of your ways
Is lingerin' with us yet.

They say you went to London,
And there found prosperous ways;
Found friends and favor, shinin' gold,
And plenty much o' praise;
Why, everything you wanted
Came runnin' at your call!
Dear lad, you're not forgotten
Back here in Donegal!
O Willie, Willie Alligam,
'Tis you, for you, we fret!
The music of your happy songs
Is singin' to us yet.

O, singer of the sunshine,
Where are you, Willie, now?
They say the earth is lyin'
All cold upon your brow;
The feet that loved to wander,
Alas! are restin' still,
No more they pace the hedgerows
Or climb the windy hill.
O Willie, Willie Alligam,
Our eyes with tears are wet!
For you the breeze is sobbin',
Is sobbin' for you yet!

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3

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4

"Is it absolutely accurate?"

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5

"What is the cost?"

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6

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8

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9

"Is the touch light or heavy?"

Light. The keys are not *punched* as with the usual adding machine. They operate with a light typewriter *touch*.

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10

"Who are using it?"

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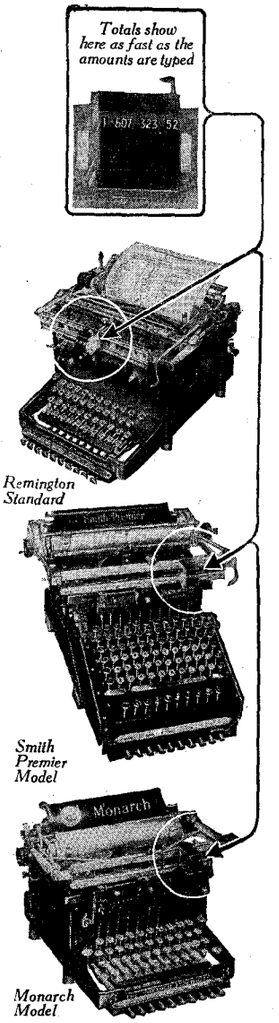

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"FIGHTING FRED" FUNSTON

"SOME of the old thrill of '98 runs up our spines," says the Baltimore *News*, "when we read that Fred Funston leads the troops sent to Vera Cruz." But Brigadier-General Funston's Philippine days were over fifteen years ago, and many Americans have forgotten the details of the events that produced those thrills and gave to Funston his present rank in 1901, at thirty-six years of age. *The News* continues:

If there is anywhere a modern hero of romance, his name is Funston. In the old days he fought for Cuba Libre: he has been reporter, botanist, Alaskan explorer, but always with the *élan*, the joyous spirit of adventure, that marks the true soldier of fortune. To Funston a little matter of swimming a tropical river and capturing Aguinaldo was a mere happy detail in the day's work. On second thought, it was part of the night's work, for it was pitch dark in Luzon when that little trick was turned and the Filipino insurrection breathed its last.

Whether he has been a good peace soldier, nobody knows or cares. He may have proved wonderfully expert in unfolding and refolding red tape and signing requisitions for hams and shoes, or he may have been an ordinary or extraordinary failure at these routine tasks.

What matters? He is just the man to attend to things down in Mexico. When an emergency presented, he has never failed.

He was born in Carlisle, O., in 1865, moving with his family to Kansas at the age of three, from which State his father went some time later as Congressman to Washington. His education extended through the second year at the University of Kansas, but then the spirit of adventure claimed him and severed him forever from the humdrum life of his upbringing. As the New York *Tribune* remarks:

He was born with a wandering foot, which has taken him from the arctic to the tropics seeking adventure. He is the kind of man who can find adventure anywhere.

In 1888, an off school year, he became a Sante Fé train-conductor. At different times his route lay all the way from Kansas City to Albuquerque and south to the Gulf of Mexico. Among his other duties was that of train-bouncer. He doesn't weigh much now, but he weighed less than 100 pounds then, and yet that fact didn't stand in the way of his success as a bouncer. The record of his guilt is still, perhaps, in the clogged Supreme Court of Kansas, where damage suits against the Sante Fé have long waited judgment-day.

And among the greasers and cowboys of New Mexico, Colorado, and Western Kansas there is still a myth to the effect that the Sante Fé once put a human marmot on its trains, which concealed death in its right hand and lingering illness in its left.

He was made brigadier-general in 1901, when he was thirty-six years old. Before then he had been farmer, college student, train-conductor, newspaper man, magazine writer, collector of botanical specimens, soldier of fortune and lover of Kipling—always.

Probably no man ever paid Rudyard Kipling the compliment that Funston paid him in Alaska, for on a long journey over a thousand hills he carried in his pack, where every ounce of weight became a torture, copies of the "Barrack-Room Ballads" and the stories of Mulvaney and his friends.

He took part in an expedition into Death Valley desert that nearly proved fatal to the whole party and was attended with such terrible sufferings that one of the number became permanently insane. He went to Alaska on a government commission and traveled 3,500 miles alone over snow and ice, living through the long days of an arctic winter, sleeping and hunting, for eighteen months. The record of this experience he put in an article which appeared in *Scribner's* for November, 1896. He was in Mexico in 1895 on a coffee plantation, then in New York doing newspaper work, and then he went to Cuba as a lieutenant of artillery.

The particulars of General Funston's start in Cuba are not generally known, but form in themselves an interesting and significant chapter in the story of his career. The Grand Rapids *Press* tells of the strange way in which he got his chance. In June of 1896 he was wandering about New York, as newspaper man and botanist, a man from the wilds and out of his element in the big city. He was waiting for opportunity. It came, and a month or two later in the same year he was with the Cuban Junta in New York, learning how to manage a Hotchkiss twelve-pounder, breech-loading rifle, and enheartened by the promise of all the adventure he wanted soon to come. It happened through an idea that came to him while he was knocking about in his reportorial capacity, as follows:

He went to Palma, afterward president of Cuba, but then in charge of the Junta in New York. He asked the Cuban patriot to give him a chance to lend his services to the suffering Republic as a filibuster. The Cuban politely refused his offer. He was afraid that Funston was a spy. Funston went to a friend and got a letter of recommendation to the old Cuban. Mr. Palma looked him over, told him to buy a cannon and learn the art of handling it.

Fred Funston made good. He learned every detail of the construction of the Hotchkiss. He demonstrated before the members of the Junta. A few weeks later he embarked for Cuba as a filibuster, right under the noses of Spanish spies and United States secret-service men. He

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was launched on his career as a fighter. In Cuba he and five other Americans made up a large part of the artillery of the army of Cuban patriots. He had charge of the same Hotchkiss gun. He saw action, immediately on his landing, under General Gomez and later under General Garcia. Both these men were veterans of the Ten Year War, the hopeless struggle for Cuban independence, which was finally closed by United States' intervention. He was given a commission as captain. In the fall of Guaimoro, Funston and his gun took an important part, opening the way in the fortifications through which the victorious Cubans took the town.

He was made lieutenant-colonel in the Cuban Army. Toward the end of the struggle he was wounded, captured by the Spaniards, and, wracked by tropical fever, his recovery was considered doubtful.

It appears that, at the time of his capture, he had in his possession an order for parole from General Garcia to the President of the Cuban Republic, which had not as yet been honored by the latter official. This, at the very moment that he was explaining to the Spaniards that he had come in to surrender, he managed to hide in his mouth, so that his captors did not find it. Consequently he was released by court martial and sent home. In the Philippines, tho lame from a gunshot wound, his fighting was as characteristically terrier-like as ever. He was constantly aggressive and pitilessly persistent; but he bore every hardship himself that he compelled his soldiers to undergo, and they were devoted to him. Said one of them, according to *The Tribune*, "Colonel Funston is proud of us, and maybe we are not proud of him! He is the best little fighter in the islands. He is always in the thickest of the fight." The same paper comments on the different accounts of the taking of Aguinaldo, and reprints Funston's own account of the affair:

General Funston has told the story in *Scribner's Magazine* of the capture of Aguinaldo, a story that differs in an important particular from the versions cabled to the United States from Manila, upon the return of the *Vicksburg* to Manila, on March 28, 1901, with the hero and his adventurous comrades on board. Colonel Funston himself did not take part in the sudden and unlooked-for attack on Aguinaldo's body-guard, and the seizure of the Filipino leader in his quarters, as was supposed when the story was published.

A Manila dispatch, dated March 28, 1901, purported to give General Funston's "story of the capture of Aguinaldo." It was a long story, and the details were evidently supplied by him. In the retelling they must have suffered variation from the strict line of accuracy, for in the dispatch there occurs this statement:

"When the firing began, General Fun-

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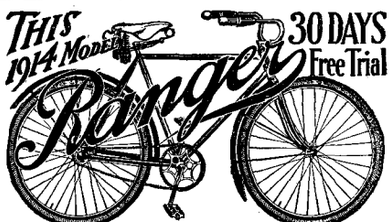

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ston assumed command and directed the attack on the house, personally assisting in the capture of Aguinaldo."

Another version printed at the time says that "simultaneously with the delivery of the volleys the American officers rushed into Aguinaldo's house."

General Funston has now told us over his own signature that, before the American officers came up, the ingenious tragedy was played to the end by Lazaro Segovia, the Spanish secret-service agent, and by Hilario Placido, the drafted Filipino volunteer, who led the masquerading Macabebes and who seized Aguinaldo as a prisoner after Segovia had shot down two of his staff, the capture being made in a room of the house occupied by Aguinaldo. General Funston says:

"In the meantime we Americans with our supposed guard had reached the river, jumped into the banca waiting for us and had paddled across in frantic haste. Running up the bank toward the house, we were met by Segovia, who came running out, his face aglow with exultation and his clothing spattered with the blood of the men he had wounded. He called out in Spanish: 'It is all right. We have him!' We hastened into the house and I introduced myself to Aguinaldo, telling him that we were officers of the American Army, that the men with us were our troops and not his, and that he was a prisoner of war. He was given assurance that he need fear no bad treatment. He said in a dazed sort of way, 'Is this not some joke?'"

Two days after Aguinaldo was turned over to General MacArthur at Manila, Funston was made a brigadier-general by President McKinley.

But while this incident is the most celebrated of the little General's career, and earned for him the biggest material reward, it was by no means the most thrilling. There follows an account from *Scribner's*, in Funston's own words, of another encounter during the Filipino insurrection that for sheer thrills far surpasses it:

For some days previous to this time —February 5, 1899,—the insurgents had almost hourly grown more insulting in speech and daring in manner. The conflict so soon to occur had been merely precipitated on February 2 by an insurgent officer, with a detachment of about forty natives—all armed and very drunk—attempting to pass the line held by the Nebraska regiment. On that occasion only the tact and soldierly attitude of Colonel Stotsenburg prevented a fight. . . . . .

But to come to the night of the 4th. Twice challenged and told to halt by a sentinel near the Santa Mesa bridge, a party of four armed insurgents attempted to force our lines and establish an outpost actually within our territory. It was about 8.30 o'clock, and, as a good soldier obeying orders, that man of the Nebraska fired to kill, and the fight was on. . . . . .

I had just gone to bed when Major

(*Continued on page* 1278)

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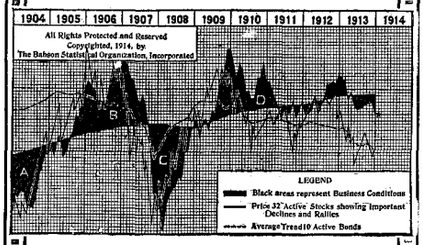
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WAR IN ITS ECONOMIC ASPECTS—THE RICH GET RICHER, THE POOR POORER

A. W. FERRIN discusses, in *Moody's Magazine* for May, the economic meaning of war, since business men "want to know what effects hostilities are likely to have upon commodity prices, margins of profits, costs of labor, rates of interest, prices of stocks and bonds, and upon the prosperity of the country." While precise answers to any of these questions could not well be made by any one, Mr. Ferrin believes "it is possible to obtain a comprehensive idea of the general effects of wars upon business." In the course of his article he says:

"General business is affected by war principally through the diminution of the numbers of men engaged in the production of wealth, and through the simultaneous increase in the numbers not so engaged. Here is a double tendency to raise prices; for along with the diminution of producers there is a practical increase in consumers. Admittedly the number of consumers is literally no larger, but the amount of physical wealth either consumed or else destroyed by the soldier greatly exceeds the amount consumed or destroyed by the civilian. As to effect upon the prices of goods and commodities, our Civil War affords an excellent illustration.

"The number of soldiers engaged on both sides was about 3,136,000, and the wages of men engaged in industry then averaged about $301.40. Hence the annual average loss in the production of wealth, had all these men been in the armies at the same time, would have been about $945,190,000. But there is doubtless some duplication in the numbers of soldiers, and, besides this, a great many of them were not in military service more than a small part of the four years during which the war lasted. If it be assumed that in 1863 and 1864, when the war was at its height, two-thirds of the above total force was actually in the armies, the average yearly loss in the production of wealth figures out about $630,126,000.

"In addition to this loss resulting from the withdrawal of men from gainful occupations, there is an immense loss representing direct money cost of the war itself. For the Civil War this cost averaged about $803,270,000 per annum for the whole four years, and in one year at least it exceeded a billion dollars. Theoretically, the wages of the soldiers should be deducted from these losses, but if one were striving for accuracy he would be obliged, on the other hand, to make an immense addition to the losses on account of the destruction of physical property, and the depreciation of business property rendered idle by the hostilities.

"Hence one may get at the approximate total loss by adding to the direct cost of the war the loss in wealth production consequent upon the withdrawal of men from gainful occupations. Figuring in this way, the total yearly loss of the Civil War may be estimated at about $1,433,400,000. At that time the aggregate yearly income of the people of the United States was approximately $3,875,000,000. Therefore, the annual war losses roughly estimated in this manner were equal to about 37 per cent. of the total yearly income of the American people.

"What wonder, then, that commodity prices rose? Here was a war destruction equal to about 37 per cent. of our annual production; and when the supply of consumable commodities decreases 1 per cent. from normal, the consequent rise in price is ordinarily 2½ per cent. Upon this ratio of property loss or destruction to annual production of wealth, the rise in commodity prices during the Civil War theoretically should have been about 92.5 per cent. In fact, it was more than this, for *Dun's* index-number of commodity prices rose from 101.900, July 1, 1861, to 278.987, July 1, 1864. However, these figures are somewhat deceiving, because in 1864 a dollar in currency was worth only about fifty cents in gold. On this account exprest in gold the index-number of the latter date was about 139.493.

"Thus the real rise in commodity prices was about 36.86 per cent. as compared with an annual property waste or loss of about 37 per cent. of the total yearly income of the American people. Prices did not respond to the decrease in the supply of consumable goods, or to the waste of physical wealth as much as they usually do, because the war had rendered the people so poor that they lacked their ordinary purchasing power.

"In the present instance the response, however, is likely to be fully up to the ordinary ratio. That is to say, for every loss of 1 per cent. there should be a rise of about 2½ per cent. in commodity prices; or at least there is no apparent reason why there should not be such a rise. By 'loss' is of course meant the direct cost of war, plus the loss resulting from the withdrawal of men from gainful occupations. This Mexican trouble is unlikely to impoverish our people enough to prevent prices from rising in the usual manner.

"This rise in commodity prices naturally has a very stimulating effect upon general business. Or to put it more literally, the decrease in the number of wealth-producers, as compared with the number of consumers, diminishes the supply without greatly diminishing the demand. This puts prices up, and the higher prices stimulate production and trade. Of course the aggregate production of the entire country is smaller, but the total output is divided among fewer persons, so that each one of those persons, if he be a producer, is making more money. In addition to his more ready sales of goods, and the higher prices he receives, it will be pointed out in a moment that he pays lower wages, so that his profits are greatly enhanced. It is to be carefully remembered, however, that this stimulus applies only to the producers of goods and the proprietors of business concerns.

"Because of this stimulus—which is limited in its effects to a small proportion of the total population—business tends to become inflated during wars and stock prices tend to rise rapidly. As an example of this inflation, bank exchanges in New York increased 260 per cent. from 1860 to 1865 while the war was on, whereas the gain for the five-year period just before the war was only 34.84 per cent., and for the corresponding period just after the war 6.82 per cent. Averaging these two periods, the normal gain in exchanges at that time was approximately 21 per cent. for each five years, and yet the increase during the war was more than ten times this amount.

"The same tendency toward inflation shows itself with equal clearness in the movement of stock prices. It is practically

(*Continued on page* 1274)

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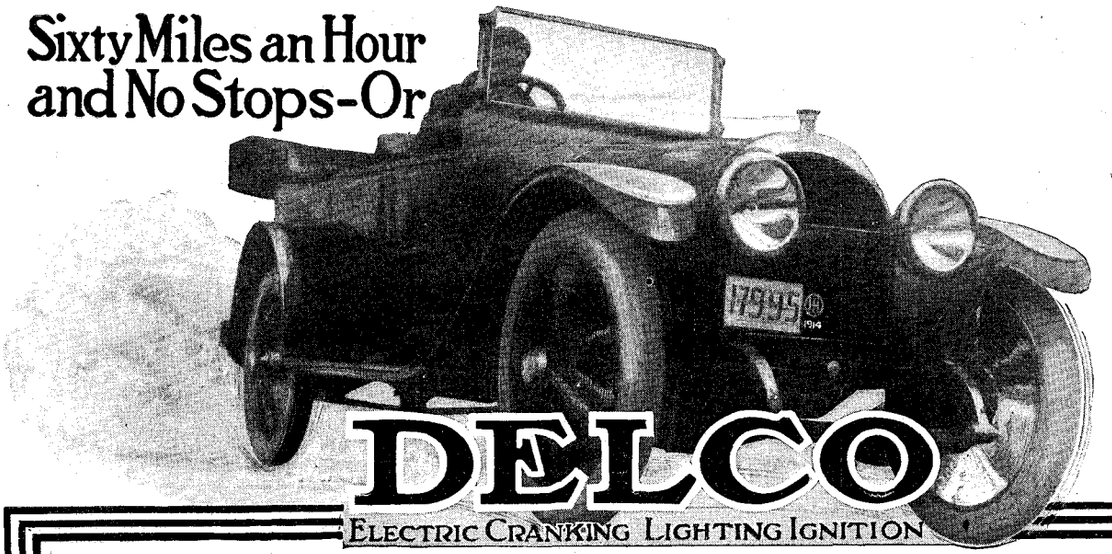
Sixty Miles an Hour and No Stops—Or



DELCO

ELECTRIC CRANKING LIGHTING IGNITION

Why are Delco Equipped Cars so Eagerly Sought After by Intelligent Automobile Buyers?

Why is it that before the end of the season Delco Equipped Cars are almost invariably oversold?

Why is it that Delco factories in spite of their constantly increasing output have never been able to supply the demand made upon them?

Frankly—it is because more than 115,000 car owners have so emphatically demonstrated Delco efficiency—

Because—owing to the fundamentally correct principles upon which Delco engineering is based, the owner of a Delco Equipped Car is practically certain of perfect cranking, lighting and ignition, no matter whether he drives his car sixty miles an hour with few stops, or fifteen miles an hour with many stops.

There are three underlying principles of successful electrical equipment for a gas car—

First—Its ability to maintain a fully charged battery no matter how fast or how slow the car is driven.

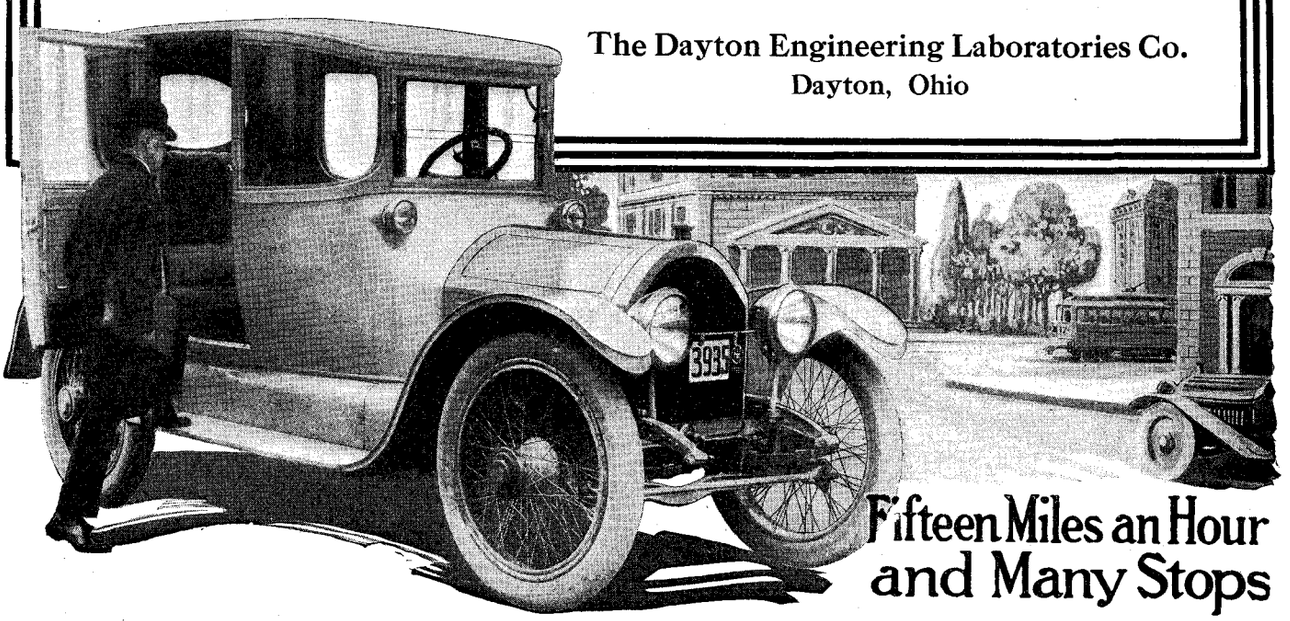
Second—Its ability to stand up under the excessive strains and stresses of hard driving.

Third—Its adaptability to the particular car upon which it is used.

The simplicity and correctness of Delco design—the almost unbreakable character of Delco construction and the wide range of Delco efficiency have back of them the testimony of three years of actual service on the very highest type of American cars, and the experience of more than 115,000 thoroughly satisfied owners.

That is why this season, as in former seasons, the demand for Delco Equipped Cars is greater than the factories can supply.

The Dayton Engineering Laboratories Co.
Dayton, Ohio



Fifteen Miles an Hour and Many Stops

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A Name and a Trade Mark

"Champion" on the porcelain and the Globe trademark on the package are two features worth remembering when you buy a spark plug.

Your dealer has our Car Index, which will tell you the **"Champion"** you should use in order to get the greatest efficiency from your motor.

It is probable that the manufacturer equipped your car with **"Champions"** originally, as they are factory equipment for 75% of all the cars made in America today, including the Ford, Overland, Studebaker, Maxwell, Metz—and some sixty others.

In such cases you should, of course, use **"Champions"** only for all replacements, thereby utilizing the judgment of the experts who designed your motor.

The Ford plug—the "Champion" X—price 75c. The "Champion" O for Overlands, and "Champion" S for Studebaker, price $1 everywhere.

Your dealer can tell you the "Champion" which will give the best results for your Motor Car, Motor Truck, Motorcycle, Stationary Motor or Aeroplane.

CHAMPION SPARK PLUG CO.
310 Avondale Ave., Toledo, Ohio
Export Representatives
Automobile Sundries Co., 18 Broadway, New York

A Ready Built Sleeping Porch

All sizes at your dealers or send for catalog.

A breakfast, sewing, reading room or nursery. That what your porch will be when equipped with these modern slat-fabric shades. In effect, they add a room to your house.

AEROLUX
NO-WHIP

NO-WHIP PORCH SHADES

permit you to see out, prevent others seeing in—can't flap in the wind, multi-adjustable, decorative, efficient.

THE AEROSHADE CO.
376 Oakland Ave. Waukesha, Wis.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 1272)

a uniform rule that the market breaks badly in anticipation of hostilities, and starts to rise the moment war actually begins.

"Most significant from the point of view of the humanitarian is the fact that war tends to bring about a general redistribution of wealth. It takes from the poor and gives it to the rich. So much wealth is consumed in hostilities that capital available for the payment of wages is unusually scarce. Such capital, instead of going into the industries of the country, is wiped out of existence in hostilities. Hence wages decline. From 1860 to 1865 the decline in wages per capita was about 32 per cent.

"Here we have a significant condition. The war put the prices of goods and commodities up 37 per cent., even figuring in gold, and it put wages down 32 per cent. Considering the fact that wages constitute 40 to 60 per cent. of the operating expenses of the typical business concern, this meant that net profits were increased just about fourfold. The man who produced something to sell got his labor cheaper and sold his goods higher; but the masses of people were impoverished. Partly because of this impoverishment our consumption of sugar fell from 35.5 pounds per capita in 1860 to 17.8 in 1863; that of coffee from 5.79 to 2.24 pounds; and that of distilled spirits from 2.86 gallons in 1860 to a half gallon in 1865. There is nothing like war to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; and yet in times like the spring of 1898 it is the very classes of people who are to be most injured that clamor the most loudly for blood.

"Another important point is the depressing effect which wars have upon business long after hostilities have ended. The inflation of prices puts all sorts of industries upon an abnormal basis. That is to say, margins of profit are so wide that, as soon as peace is declared, there is one grand rush to produce goods. Overproduction naturally follows, and this in turn causes the prices of goods and commodities to tumble and wipes out the big profits. Incidentally it also wipes out a great deal of the capital newly invested in businesses which can not pay except upon the basis of high prices. After the Civil War it took commodity prices fourteen years to come down as far as they went up in four years. During that fourteen years occurred the terrific panic of 1873, in which stock prices fell 73.7 per cent., as compared with only 36.6 in the panic of 1907.

"These depressing facts regarding the Civil War do not in any sense foreshadow similar events in the near future. Wars are all of the same kind, but between these two cases there is a tremendous difference in degree. In the present Mexican trouble the loss and destruction of earning power and wealth will of course be incomparably smaller; but the Civil War well illustrated the general effects of war upon business."

OUR TRADE WITH MEXICO THAT HAS CEASED

The trouble with Mexico has resulted thus far in an "almost complete cessation of shipments thither;" meanwhile our "imports from Mexico have dwindled to small figures." So declares a writer in the New York *Times Annalist*. In summarizing official statistics compiled for *The Iron Age*, as to what our trade was with Mexico, it is shown that in the calendar year 1911 our imports from Mexico in merchandise of all kinds amounted to $57,311,000; in 1912 they had increased to $76,767,000; while in 1913 a further advance was made to $81,877,000. The showing for exports to Mexico in the

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The Arab — "Natural Shape" with soft kid upper. No aching feet.

The Florsheim SHOE

ROOM for every toe, because Florsheims are "Natural Shape." No "breaking in"—just solid comfort. Two hundred styles to please every taste. Priced at $5—and up to $7.

The Florsheim dealer will show you the season's correct styles.

Free on Request
"THE SIGN of CORRECT STYLES"

The Florsheim Shoe Co.
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FOR THE MAN WHO CARES

This is a cinch. Now I know why my tire man said I ought to use this

Engine Driven KELLOGG Air Pump

ONE, TWO, FOUR, SIX CYLINDER MODELS

Specially Designed Attachments Ready To Go On Your Car, Fully Guaranteed.

Your car equipment is not complete without an Engine Driven Tire Pump. You can not go wrong in choosing the pump that is standard or special equipment for these cars:

PACKARD	FRANKLIN	LEXINGTON
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STEVENS-DURYEA	HAVERS	HOWARD
LOZIER	STEARNS	MITCHELL
	IMPERIAL	FIAT
	JACKSON	

and made with special attachments that garages and car dealers now install on the

HUDSON	BUICK	CADILLAC
MAXWELL 6	OVERLAND	REO
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OWNERS—Send us the name and model of your car. We will give you prices and name of dealer.

DEALERS—Attachments and models for your car. Write us for discounts.

***Your* Kellogg Pump Will Save *Your* Tire Expense**

KELLOGG MANUFACTURING CO.
100 Circle St. ROCHESTER, N. Y.
New York San Francisco Detroit Chicago
Distributing and Service Stations in All Localities
We also make Air-Starter Units for All Cars and Motor Boats

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same year was less favorable. In 1911 they amounted to $53,454,000; in 1912 to $56,079,000, and in 1913 they fell off, the total being $48,052,000. Details as to our former trade with Mexico are given as follows:

"The foreign trade of Mexico for the fiscal year 1913 amounted to $248,000,000, of which $150,000,000 represented exports and $98,000,000 imports. The United States naturally leads all countries as the source of Mexican imports and the destination of Mexican exports, but the disturbed conditions of the past year and a half materially reduced shipments from this country.

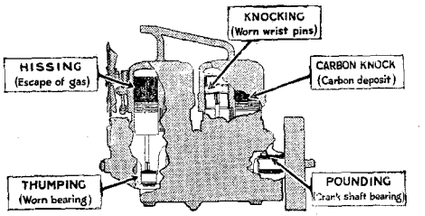
"In 1913 Mexico supplied us with 18,032,239 pounds of copper ore, matte and regulus, valued at $2,156,159, as compared with 16,360,946 pounds, valued at $1,843,233 in 1912. Our imports of copper in pigs, ingots, bars, etc., amounted to 112,347,329 pounds, valued at $17,327,140, in 1913, as against 117,062,456 pounds, valued at $14,632,685, in 1912. Mexico is an important source of lead in ore and base bullion, our imports in 1913 amounting to 129,101,915 pounds, valued at $3,064,280, as against 181,046,189 pounds, valued at $3,718,619, in 1912. Zinc ore and calamine were imported in 1913 to the extent of 24,043,109 pounds, valued at $438,513, as compared with 26,832,159 pounds, valued at $485,288, in 1912.

"Our exports to Mexico of iron and steel and other metal products have grown steadily in recent years, altho the increase was checked in 1913 as the result of disturbed conditions in the mining regions. The United States supplies the bulk of agricultural implements imported into Mexico, and in 1913 shipped plows and cultivators to the value of $219,120, as compared with $179,032 in 1912; also other agricultural implements and parts to the value of $393,383 in 1913, as against $508,217 in 1912. The total exports of brass and manufactures thereof in 1913 were $201,821, as compared with $230,242 in 1912. Automobiles to the value of $533,229 were shipped to Mexico in 1913, as compared with $466,078 in 1912. Exports of cars for steam-railroads aggregated $462,236 in 1913, as against $651,768 in 1912, while cars for street- and other railroads were valued at $217,331 in 1913, as compared with $125,104 in 1912. The total shipments of bicycles in 1913 were valued at $52,201, as compared with $53,016 in 1912. Other cars, carriages, and vehicles were exported to Mexico in 1913 to the value of $352,683, as compared with $307,080 in 1912. Electrical machinery, appliances, and instruments constitute an important item in our exports, the shipments of this class of goods in 1913 being valued at $1,998,282, as against $1,913,567 in 1912.

"Aside from the restoration of peace to stimulate our trade with Mexico, Government officials are counting heavily upon the opening of the Panama Canal, which will no doubt result in the establishing of new steamship lines to Central and South America, and in a material increase in the fleets of the existing lines."

CALIFORNIA'S GRAPE INDUSTRY

Few people outside of California—perhaps only a few within California herself—realize the magnitude to which the grape industry of that State has grown. Statistics presented in the New York *Journal of Commerce* show that the present investment in the grape industry in that State amounts to $150,000,000, and that the yearly value of the crop reaches to $30,000,000, of which 90 per cent. is sold outside the State. The land in California



NOISE

The motor's complaint against incorrect oil.

If your motor makes some unusual sound, stop your car. Investigate.

Noise frequently means unnecessary friction—the direct result of incorrect lubrication.

Common noises are:

"Thumping." A dull thump at each revolution of the main shaft indicates worn main or connecting rod bearings. This trouble is hastened by oil of low *quality* or incorrect *body*—will finally result in badly worn bearings and knocking.

"Knocking." This may be due to loose wrist-pins. It may be due to badly worn bearings or bushings which should be refitted or replaced. Incorrect lubrication will cause both of these troubles.

"Carbon Knock." A sharp muffled ring, at ignition, indicating excessive carbon deposit usually caused by oil of low *quality* or incorrect *body*.

"Pounding." Due to engine laboring under overload. Lubrication plays no part in this trouble.

"Hissing." This is frequently due to heavy scoring of cylinder walls. It is most often brought on by inefficient lubrication.

There is only one insurance against the results of incorrect lubrication. That is the use of oil of the highest *quality* which is correct in *body* for your type of motor.

You can secure this oil by referring to the Lubricating Chart which is partially shown at the right. For a number of years this Chart has been a standard guide to correct lubrication.

It represents the professional advice of the Vacuum Oil Company—the recognized world leaders in scientific lubrication.

Our complete Chart will be mailed to any motorist on request.

We will also send on request a pamphlet on the Construction, Operation and Lubrication of Automobile Engines. It describes in detail the common engine troubles and gives their causes and remedies.

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

It is safest to buy Gargoyle Mobiloils in original barrels, half-barrels and sealed five and one-gallon cans. See that the red Gargoyle, our mark of manufacture, is on the container.

The various grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

They can be secured from reliable garages, automobile supply houses, hardware stores, and others who supply lubricants.

For information, kindly address any inquiry to our nearest office. The city address will be sufficient.

Correct Lubrication

Explanation: In the schedule, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example: "A" means "Gargoyle Mobiloil A." "Arc" means "Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic." For all electric vehicles use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF	1910		1911		1912		1913		1914	
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott Detroit	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Alco	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	...	...
American	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Autocar (2 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
" (4 cyl.)	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	...	...	...	...
Avery	A	E	A	E	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc
Buick (2 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...
" (4 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
" (6 cyl.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	Arc
Cadillac	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Cartercar	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc
" Com'l.	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	...	...
Case	...	...	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Chalmers	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
Chase (air)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (water)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc
Cole	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Delaunay-Belleville	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
E. M. F.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	...	...	...	...
Empire	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Fiat	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
Flanders	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	...	...	...	...
" (6 cyl.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	...	...
Ford	A	Arc.	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	B	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" Com'l.	B	A	B	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	...	...
G. M. C. Truck	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Havers	...	...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" (Model 6-60)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc
Haynes	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Hudson	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Hupmobile (Model 20)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	...	...
" (Model 32)	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	Arc.	A	Arc
I. H. C. (air)	...	...	...	...	...	...	B	A	B	A
" (water)	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A.	A	A
International	B	A	B	B	A	...	...	...	...	...
Interstate	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	...	...
Jackson (2 cyl.)	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
" (6 cyl.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc
Jeffery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A
" Com'l.	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Kelly	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
King	...	...	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	A
" Com'l.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc
Kissel Kar	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
" " Com'l.	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
" " (Model 48)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A
Kline Kar	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc
Knox	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Krit	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	E	E
Lozier	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc
Mack	A	E	A	E	E	E	E	E	A	E
" (Model 8)	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	A
Marion	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Marmon	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Maxwell (2 cyl.)	E	E	E	E	E	E	...	...	...	...
" (4 cyl.)	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
" (6 cyl.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Mercer	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Mitchell	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Moline	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	...	...
Moline Knight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A
Moon (4 cyl.)	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc
" (6 cyl.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc
National	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Overland	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Packard	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc
Paige Detroit	E	E	A	Arc.	A	E	A	E	A	A
Pathfinder	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Pierce Arrow	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
" Com'l.	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Pope Hartford	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Premier	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Rambler	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	...	...
Regal	A	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Renault	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Reo	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Saxon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E	E
S. G. V.	...	...	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	A	Arc
Selden	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Simplex	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Speedwell	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
" Mead	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	Arc.	B	A
Stearns	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	...	...	...	...
" Knight	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	A	B	A
Stevens Duryea	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Stoddard-Dayton	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...
" Knight	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	A	...	...
Studebaker	E	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Stutz	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
Velie (4 cyl.)	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" (6 cyl.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc
Walter	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
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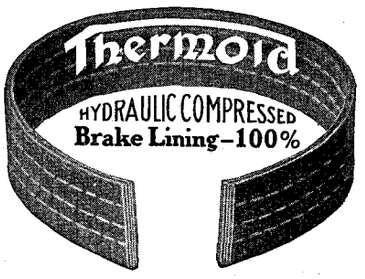

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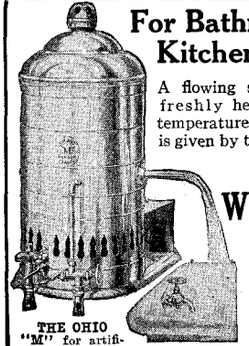

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on which grapes are now grown comprises 330,000 acres, valued at $200 an acre. Of this acreage 170,000 acres are given over to wine grapes, 110,000 to raisin grapes, and 50,000 to table grapes. Other striking figures in this compilation are given as follows:

"There were 6,363 car-loads of table grapes shipped out of California during the fall of 1913 and 1,000 car-loads either consumed in the State or forwarded by express. The average net weight per car-load is 26,000 pounds. Therefore, there were 191,438,000 pounds of table grapes sold by California vineyardists during the last vintage season. The fruit-shipping companies of the State are authorities for the statement that the average gross price realized for the sale of a car of table grapes was $1,250, making the gross sale $9,203,750. Deducting freight, refrigeration, and commission for selling, it is estimated that the grower received for his packed grapes at the shipping point in California $950 per car, or $6,994,850.

"The total dry-wine production in 1913 was 25,000,000 gallons. To produce this quantity about 180,000 tons of grapes were required and wineries paid growers from $10 per ton, as a minimum in sweet-wine sections, to $27.50 in dry-wine districts.

"Sweet-wine production was 17,134,988 gallons, requiring the use of 212,937 tons of grapes. Price paid to growers ranged from a minimum of $10 per ton, on contracts, to $16 per ton for choice varieties.

"The brandy produced and placed in bonded warehouses for the 1913 season was 1,544,245 gallons. To produce this amount, 51,475 tons of grapes must necessarily be used, at an average price of $10 per ton. Growers therefore received over $6,000,000 during 1913 for grapes delivered to wineries. This raw material made into wine at the 700 wineries, aged, and marketed, represents a commercial value at present market selling prices of close to $15,000,000."

BANK CLEARINGS FOR APRIL

While trade in April was "of an irregular character and in many industries the pace of things tended to slacken," *Bradstreet's* finds that bank clearings were "relatively heavy." This occurred in spite of the fact that transactions in stocks were not especially active, and those which sold at all well were sold at comparatively low prices. Coincident with this depression was the market for municipal bonds, which were sold in heavy amounts. There was, in fact, a "play and interplay of economic forces during April," and yet clearings "ascended in a remarkable way." It is surmised by the writer that this increase should be largely attributed to payments made in connection with the new bonds, especially because all the increase over March was furnished by New York City, where clearings increased approximately $700,000,000, or 8.9 per cent., while elsewhere in the country they increased $46,000,000. The writer comments further:

"Bank clearings for the entire country aggregated $14,766,508,543, this being the third largest sum recorded within the past sixteen months, and one that represents an increase of 4.6 per cent. over March. Moreover, the aggregate given exceeds that of April, 1913, by 4.3 per cent. With the exception of the showing for the like month in 1912, it is the largest sum ever registered for any corresponding month, and it falls under the period just mentioned by only six-tenths of 1 per cent. It runs above the

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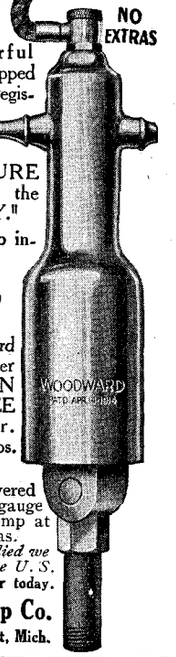

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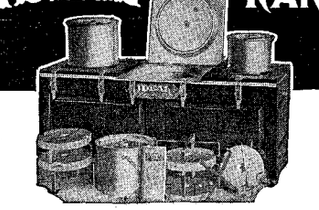

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ten-year average for April—$12,466,000,000, 1904 to 1913 being the years represented—to the extent of 18 per cent. Comparison with April, 1911, reveals a rise of 20.5 per cent., while contrast with that month in 1910 yields a gain of 6.5 per cent., and of course increases over every preceding April are the rule.

"New York City's total for April, $8,548,517,321, returns an increase of 8.9 per cent. over March, while it reflects an advance of 6.1 per cent. over April, 1913, tho it displays a loss of 3.1 per cent. from that month in 1912, when stock-market operations were 55 per cent. larger than those of April of the current year. The total is 22.6 per cent. in excess of April, 1911, and it excels that of April, 1910, by 2.4 per cent., but it is a fraction of 1 per cent. under the same month in 1909. For the period 1904–13, inclusive, the average for April is $7,597,000,000, on which basis the present total shows an increase of more than 12 per cent.

"For the four months' period the total for the United States is $57,668,460,959, the decrease from the corresponding time in 1913 being a very small fraction of 1 per cent., while contrast with the like time in 1912 indicates a gain of 1.2 per cent. With the exception of 1913 and 1910, from which the decrease is only 1.7 per cent., however, the clearings for the first four months of this year exceed all previous years. New York City's total for the first third of the calendar year is $33,007,483,240, a loss of two-tenths of 1 per cent. from the same time last year, and a drop of 1.1 per cent. from the corresponding four months in 1912. Outside of New York the total for the four months ending with April 30 is $24,660,977,719, a rise of a slight fraction of 1 per cent. over the same time in 1913, and a gain of 4.7 per cent. over the four months of 1912.

"Two groups, the far-western and southwestern, return losses from April, 1913, the respective ratios being 2 per cent. and 1.4 per cent. The western division shows the heaviest ratio of gain, 10.4 per cent.; but in this connection allowance must be made for the floods of last year as well as the present exceptional activity of the automobile industry at Detroit. The middle division furnishes a gain of 5.1 per cent., the northwestern 4.3 per cent., the New England 2.3 per cent., and the southern 1 per cent. This exhibit gives the "records" and the months in which they were made for some of the leading cities:

City	*Month*	*Total*
New York	January, 1910	$11,249,075,980
Chicago	March, 1914	1,493,330,412
Boston	January, 1907	905,240,383
Philadelphia	January, 1913	790,455,773
St. Louis	January, 1914	399,422,694
Pittsburg	April, 1913	280,459,924
Kansas City	October, 1913	284,923,744
San Francisco	October, 1912	256,137,304
Minneapolis	October, 1907	150,962,139
Baltimore	January, 1913	198,373,649
Cincinnati	January, 1914	137,401,350
New Orleans	February, 1904	124,402,607
Cleveland	July, 1913	127,408,115
Detroit	April, 1914	134,643,846
Omaha	October, 1913	94,034,419
Louisville	January, 1914	73,320,234
St. Paul	October, 1912	60,907,170
Seattle	October, 1913	65,352,937
Milwaukee	February, 1914	75,176,444
Atlanta	October, 1913	91,541,341
Denver	October, 1913	48,045,907
Buffalo	October, 1913	67,732,643
Providence	October, 1913	46,081,900
Portland, Ore	October, 1912	58,087,052
Indianapolis	January, 1913	41,601,016
Savannah	October, 1913	43,477,118
Memphis	November, 1911	49,906,343
Richmond	January, 1913	39,524,158
St. Joseph	March, 1911	40,127,678
Salt Lake City	January, 1912	37,013,446
Spokane	October, 1912	22,130,236

"It will be observed that clearings at Chicago reached peak point in March, while Detroit's total for April of this year establishes a new high level."

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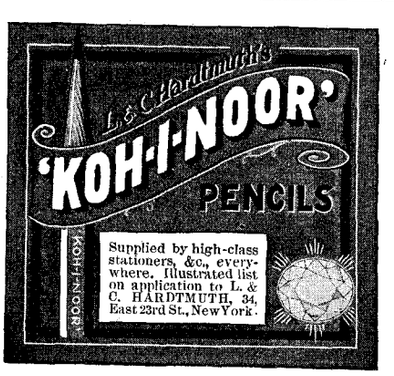
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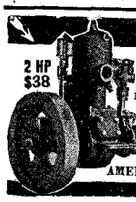

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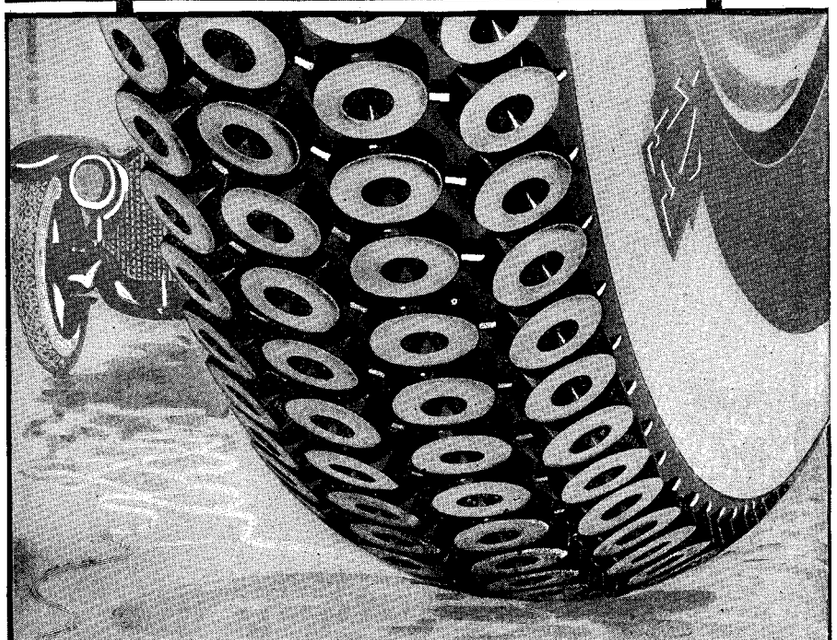

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translated into English from the 30th French edition, cannot but assist in the improvement of any man who reads and meditates upon it.

"There is only one cause of almost all our failures, and nearly all our misfortunes," says Payot in the opening paragraph. "This is the weakness of our will—a universal laziness—which is to human nature as gravity is to matter."

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., NEW YORK

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1271)

Metcalf knocked on my door and said: "Colonel, it's on; it's on!" To tumble out and strike a light and hastily dress took but a very few minutes—all except the dressing—I couldn't find one boot. You would think a man could find a boot in two seconds in a lighted room. I'm afraid that I was somewhat excited. The boot found, I called the orderlies to saddle the ponies, and going out on a rear balcony of my quarters with the major, far away to the east and working to the north we could hear the 'pac-oww, pac-oww,' that unmistakable double report of Mausers.

Arriving near, our outpost, that had gradually crept toward our front from away off on the right, broke out ahead of us. We could hear Captain Clark, with the greatest coolness, giving his commands for volley-firing, then sst! spat! the bullets from the enemy sped by or landed in nipa huts.

It was odd how quiet had crept over the men, and it crept so quickly, too; no more laughter—now it was business. But their eagerness was not abated, and the check on their chaffing was indeed but temporary; they soon broke out again. To add to the racket—there was no confusion—at irregular intervals there tore over our heads shrapnel from the old smoothbore that the rebels had planted about three-quarters of a mile to our front. That old cannon kept ripping out its infernal roar, and the men were fairly crazy to locate its position. Once established, we opened with volleys, firing slowly and well under control, but the insurgents, with plenty of ammunition, kept the scenery pretty thoroughly punctured with their rifle-fire. . . . . .

Through the long night their fire kept up, now ragged and slow and then bursting into quick, fierce volleys.

As we stood, even for that brief while, the pops grew into a dull roar. My own regiment, tho quartered in town, maintained a strong outpost of seventy men on the Caloocan road, and I felt that in but a short time they, too, would be engaged. . . . What a long night it was!

Daylight showed us a line of the enemy, some 800 yards away, behind a barricade, —and daylight also brought with it a terrific fire from the Navy. But my two advances had thrown the left of my regiment pretty well up into the line of their shell-fire—indeed, it looked a bit as if the Navy were shelling my left. . . . I encouraged my men preparatory to making a charge. I must confess that I was not absolutely sure that the insurgent fire was inaccurate, but I said: "Come on, men; I don't think they can stop us," and sounding the charge we went at them. It was grand; it was superb. Arriving at a point sixty yards from the first barricade I did what I would not do again, because it would be unnecessary; we halted and fixt bayonets. That done, there was no stopping us. The first barricade was rushed and taken, the men going right in on top of the rebels, and the second, 150 yards further on and not hitherto seen, we also assaulted, and, when the resulting slight

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confusion had been overcome, we prepared to treat an insurgent blockhouse to our left in a similar manner, but just then we received peremptory orders to withdraw—we had gotten ahead at too rapid a gait—and we went reluctantly back to our former position.

Reassembling in fours, we took up the return march, and then I had the most distinct shock of all that I have experienced during this campaign. The Navy reopened fire, and a shell—a shrapnel, seemingly as big as a bucket,—struck within fifty yards and to the right front of the head of the column. Exploding with a terrific crash, it literally swept with its fragments and bullets a path across our very route.

How we escaped, for it was right on top of us, I shall never even hazard a guess; but we did escape. For that matter the whole night had been a period of great and good luck in casualties, for, during the first advance in column up that narrow street under Mauser- and artillery-fire and all the subsequent long hours of waiting for the day to come, not a man had been touched. It was marvelous, but it was fortunately true.

SUPER-CINEMAS

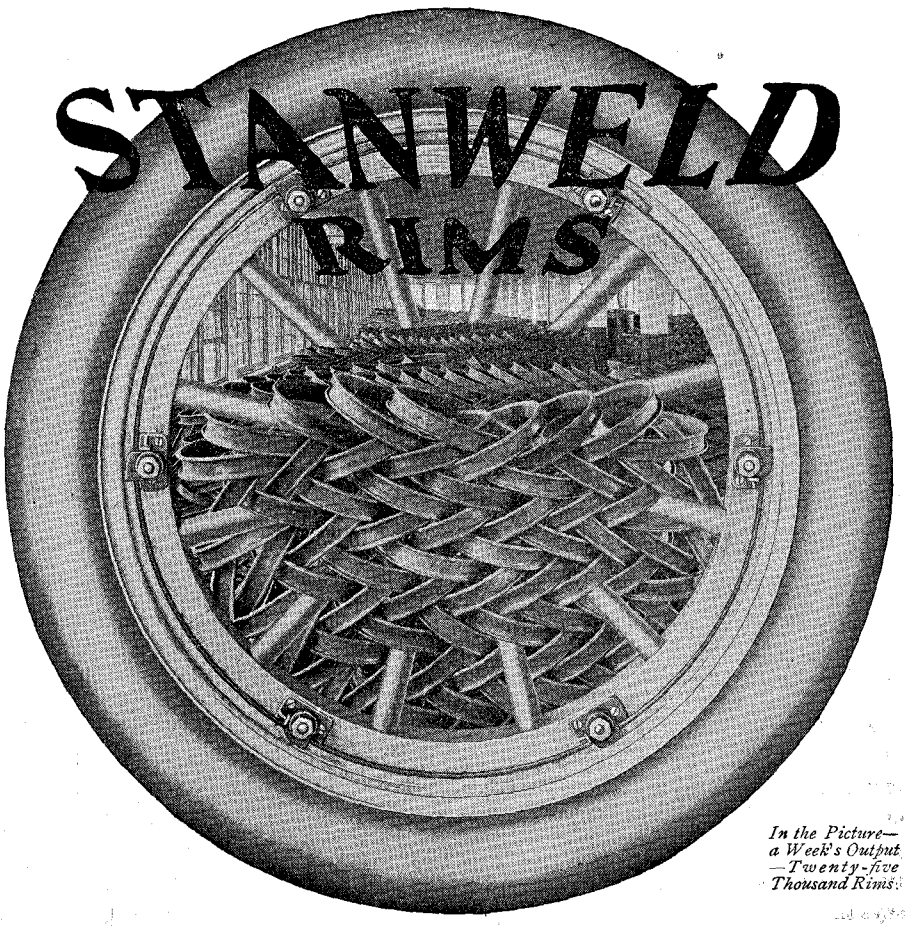
DEVELOPED from its original form, as one of the acts in rather inferior vaudeville, the motion-picture has steadily gained in quality and popularity until its actors include some of the greatest living artists; its audience is comprised of every race and station, and its range of appeal covers in a measure practically the whole field of every other art. The latest testimonial to its success comes from the *Motion Picture Magazine* (Brooklyn), and is to the effect that the movie has gained a considerable number of royal patrons abroad, who are most enthusiastic in their devotion to this art, and in many cases have provided themselves with private cinemas, regally appointed, in which favorite pictures of their selection may be given for the entertainment of the royal families and guests. There are, for example, the rulers of Great Britain and Germany:

King George, after seeing "Quo Vadis?" at the Royal Albert Hall, in London, gave out instructions for a miniature cinema theater to be erected at Buckingham Palace.

In making this move, his Majesty has studied the interests of the royal children, who had never witnessed a cinema exhibition before. The King and Queen think highly of the educational value of the cinematograph, and this is one of their chief reasons for introducing this innovation.

The Kaiser confesses himself to be a picture "fan." He has had a motion-picture theater built in the Potsdam Palace, so that he can entertain a number of distinguished guests whenever he wishes to. The films shown mainly relate to current events in which the Kaiser has participated.

The Christmas before last he published a handsome volume entitled "The Kaiser on Film." The book contains reproductions from different films, which serve to show the Kaiser in all of his varied activities.



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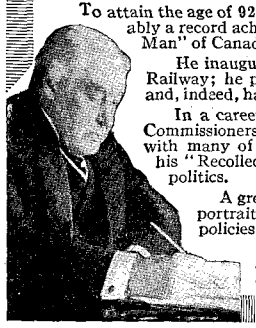
By the Right Honorable Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.



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34 x 4	24.35	26.05	4.90
34 x 4½	33.00	35.00	6.15
35 x 4½	34.00	36.05	6.30
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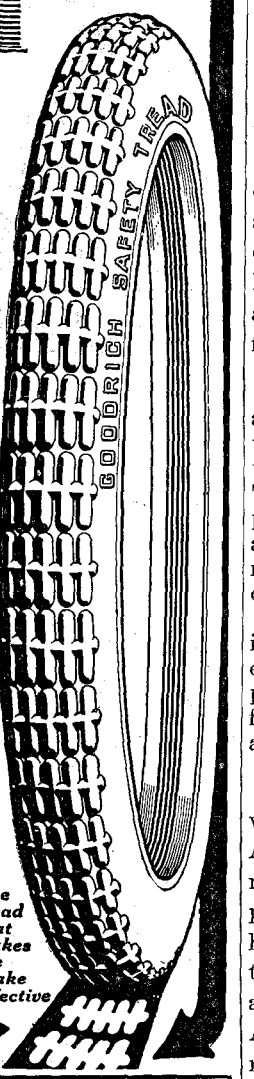

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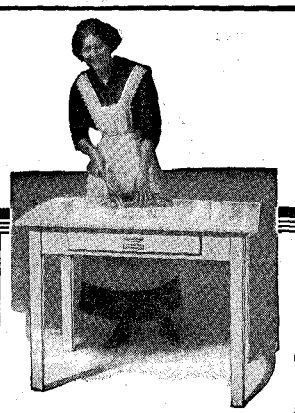

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The Kaiser first took a liking to the "pictures" during one of his recent summer cruises to the North Cape aboard the *Hohenzollern*. He discovered the court photographer, who always travels with him, in the act of taking a moving picture one day. The same night, when the film in question was shown aboard the yacht, the Kaiser was hugely delighted with what he saw. From that time onward, he has always posed as cheerfully as possible for motion-picture camera men, and under all circumstances.

And there is Carmen Sylva, of Roumania, who has not only the fun of having her own theater in the Pelesh Castle at Sinai, and a company providing her with the latest achievements in motion-photography, but enjoys as well the pleasure of dramatizing her own novels in picture form. These are acted by the Nordisk Company, and performed at her behest. We read:

Almost every evening this royal personage is to be found in the theater, along with her suite and guests, viewing some of the latest films with evident enjoyment. The Queen is very partial to "Wild West" pictures because of their delightful scenery and the intensely human plots, sometimes requiring one such play to be run over three or four times.

Roumania's Queen's enthusiasm for moving pictures is so keen that she has now engaged a special photographer to film the private life in the palace and its estates from day to day. Shortly afterward these are shown in the royal cinema.

Eastward, shutter and film take their way; even the ex-Sultan of Morocco, Mulai Abdul Aziz, has succumbed to their fascination. After witnessing the kinemacolor pictures of the Coronation and the Durbar, he immediately had himself instructed in the technique of natural-color photography, and forthwith ordered for his residence in Algiers a complete installation of the apparatus, a camera, and a full library of films. The fair dancers of the harem, who once won smiles and plaudits for their agility and grace, must languish now. A new goddess, Cinema, has supplanted them. But they might have been forewarned; the lady in question has made her conquests with equal assurance throughout the world. The Khedive, the Czar, and the new President of China have not been heard from, but this is doubtless only because proper inquiry has not been made. Even in faraway Greece a royal-command cinema performance has been given. The ex-King of Portugal, before his marriage, found the movies an excellent cure for the blues, and, when the memory of his enforced abdication weighed too heavily upon him, was wont to frequent, *incog.*, one of the theaters in Richmond, England, where he was staying. No other royal movie fan, however, has ever managed to work up an enthusiasm for this form of entertainment equal to that of King Alfonso of Spain. According to

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the writer, he has "simply gone picture-crazy." The following evidence is given:

Until four months ago, he used to keep four court photographers at his various palaces, whose duties were to snap his Majesty at all times and in all postures. Now he has attached a cinema operator at the palace at Madrid, where he has a bioscope theater, which has been converted from a billiard-room. Hardly a day passes without King Alfonso visiting the royal cinema. On the screen daily appear the very latest pictures of the monarch.

Why, only during his last visit to Paris, he arranged that the films covering his movements there should be dispatched promptly to Madrid, in order that Queen Ena would be able to see them without delay. Each day, exactly eighteen hours after the actual event took place, the King's wish was gratified, for Queen Ena and her children saw them on the screen in the royal theater. The little princes soon recognized their father, and cheered him enthusiastically.

But, if we are to credit the writer, even this speed of production does not satisfy the exacting audience, for Queen Ena is now looking wistfully forward to the day when motion-pictures may be transmitted by telegraph as they are being taken! There is no end to dreams, apparently, even when one is king.

SCOUTING BY WIRELESS

A NEW use for the wireless telegraph has been put into effect in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, says a report from that city published in the New York *American*. The chief virtue of the wireless system in warfare is its flexibility, and it is this quality that has made it invaluable in scouting work near Vera Cruz, where the situation is a ticklish one. The account of the system is as follows:

Five tiny wireless stations around this city watch constantly day and night for the call of S I S. This is the special danger-call arranged by the navy signaling corps for use with the wireless station on board the refugee train, which penetrates the Federal lines twice daily under a flag of truce to bring back Americans making their way from the interior.

The set, which was rigged up in one of the Pullman cars as a result of the inventive genius of Ensign Maddox, of the battleship *Utah*, is in charge of Chief Electrician C. P. Porter, of the battleship *New Jersey*. The toy station, which means safety for the hundreds of Americans coming on the train, is worked by Operators T. J. Clark and E. S. Alexander, of the *Utah*.

The set is contained in two suit-cases and weighs only 114 pounds complete. The aerial is strung between two poles fastened to rails on the platforms at each end of the car, and stands about five feet above the roof of the car.

Station A is near the hotel on the waterfront. B is erected on the roof of the Diligencia Hotel, in the center of the city. C is on General Gustavo Maas's old headquarters. D is the train station, and F is

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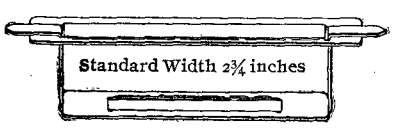

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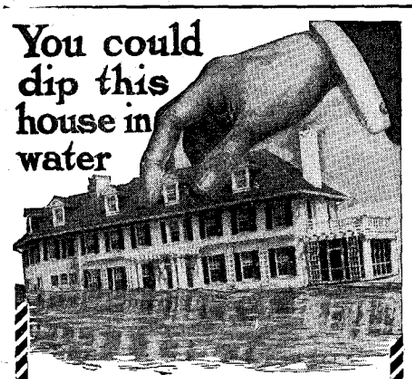

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situated at Mancopisia, ten miles out of the city.

"We brought in our field-sets the first day of landing," said Porter. "Mr. Maddox looked around on the wharf and quickly suggested that we put the first station on the roof of the Hotel Terminal. It was a dandy place. We were just going up there when a Mexican bullet killed one of the sailors on the roof. The ensign said, 'Nix on that, it's too exposed,' so we set it up on the beach under fire."

As he spoke the train was about a mile west of Los Cocos. Clark, who was at the key, suddenly broke in, "Here's F," he cried. "He says there is a cow on the track around the curve; tell the engineer to go easy." An orderly ran forward. The train came to a stop, while the conductor got off and chased the cow into the brush.

"Drive her up, boys," shouted Porter, and two husky sailors caught hold of the crankshafts of the motor and began to grind for all they were worth. The little armature, driven by innumerable gears, raced around at five thousand revolutions a minute, and from the miniature key attached to the set Clark answered F, acknowledging the warning.

VETERANS WHO SCORN WATCHFUL WAITING

THE young men are not the only ones who are eager for war with Mexico. There is Senator Du Pont, for instance, who was born in 1838 and graduated from West Point in 1861 at the head of his class. He made a brilliant and distinguished record in the Civil War, and assures the President that there is lots of fight in him yet. And then there is Gen. Horatio M. Gibson, who is very bitter because at the age of ninety he is not allowed to march south and shoot his way through the whole Mexican Army. General Gibson knows whereof he speaks, for in '47 he saw active service against Santa Anna in the first Mexican War, and on the strength of that he feels fully competent to express expert opinion on the present fracas. His tone is rather one of contempt. "Fighting in Mexico," he says to a correspondent of the Columbus *Citizen*, "is just boys' play! I played it down there when I was a boy, so I ought to know." Presently he continues in a more sober vein:

"Say, young man," beating the air with a long, brown, gnarled index-finger that had curled over many a good trigger in its time, "I wish they would go to war down there again, too! Why, we'd show those greasers! We did it once and wouldn't we just do it again—what, with good roads now and the telegraph and sharpshooters and such!

"I didn't get down to Mexico with the very first troops. I was only a boy of twenty and I didn't get a chance to enlist with the very first call for troops, you see. But I got there very early in '47 and was stationed at Puebla with the Second and Third Artillery. I had the rank of second lieutenant.

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"The troops landed from the army transports at Vera Cruz, and there were just 10,000 of them, all told—10,000 to subdue the strange, wild, American-hating country of Mexico!

"And our mission was to get to Mexico City—no matter how, so long as we got there! And we got there, too!

"We fought every inch of the way, but for the boys in blue, boys who loved their flag above everything else, that was no job at all!

"To show you how we moved—on the 8th of September we fought the really hard battle of the war, the battle of Molino del Rey. Molino del Rey was a fortified mill and commanded a steep approach. We had to make two assaults to gain it, and in so doing General Worth displayed by far the most brilliant tactics the entire Mexican War caused to be exploited.

"Well, on the 13th we got to Castle Chapultepec, and took it on the 14th. And General Scott entered Mexico City in triumph with 6,000 of our boys—a loss of 4,000 in the year's assignment!

"The whole secret of our successful warfare with such undisciplined people as the Mexicans lay in our perseverance. They are Indians, peons, half-breeds, and what-not. They are not urged by any such patriotism as our fine American boys, and they will put up a fierce front for a minute, but they can be backed down in no time by a real man!"

The General admits that Mexico's soldiers may be better trained by now, with so many revolutions to whet their valor to the fighting-edge; but, on the other hand, he thinks that they would prove a less intelligent foe than in former times, as the native cunning of the Indians must have been stamped out by years of peonage. Guerrilla warfare, says he, is the most disagreeable feature of Mexican fighting, remarking that "these jackals obey no law, either international or moral, in matters of slaughter and plunder." As to the climate of the country, the rugged old warrior has only contempt for the fears that have been exprest lately in that regard. He says:

"So far as these wails about the bad conditions, such as climate, sanitation, etc., pertaining in Mexico, as an old soldier I say—bosh! Never was there a more delightful climate than there is in most parts of Mexico. Only in the very northern parts is it distasteful and hard for an American to stand. And there wouldn't be much fighting down there, believe me!

"My experience in Mexico, fighting those half-breeds, taught me one thing—that they will have to be annexed to the United States sooner or later. They are the scum of the earth, and you can't have scum on a continent and still have good soup!

"After the war of '47 we recommended that at least the northern part of Mexico and Lower California be annexed, and the recommendation still holds good. We've got to save Mexico to save ourselves!

"Oh, I wish the good Lord would drop forty years off these ninety of mine, and I'd guarantee to deliver that Huerta bunch over to the United States. I'd like nothing better than to shoot my way through a

Which Cigar Do You Like Best?

Shivers' Panatela EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

Here are two cigars of different shapes. If these cigars were laid before you on a counter, which one would you naturally pick? The cigar at the left is my Panatela shape. The one at the right is my Club Special.

Both these cigars are made from the same tobacco—long, clean, Cuban-grown Havana filler and genuine Sumatra wrapper. Both contain the same quantity of tobacco. The price of each is the same, $5.00 per hundred.

But, as every smoker knows, the fatter cigar has a larger burning surface and gives a fuller, richer smoke. Some men prefer this. Others like the slender Panatela shape—especially men who "smoke all the time."

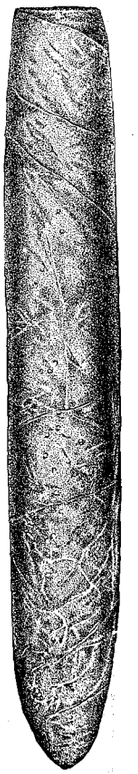
Please bear in mind that my customers are bankers, merchants, lawyers, physicians—men who could afford to pay higher prices for their cigars if they wanted to. It is a significant index of the quality of my customers that they pay for their cigars with their personal checks.

These cigars are hand made in my Philadelphia factory by skilled, adult, men cigarmakers. The cigars are uniform and free burning. I sell them, not to stores, but direct to the smoker, by the box, not by twos and threes.

My Panatela and Club Special at $5.00 per hundred are precisely the grade of cigars known to the cigar trade as "ten-cent goods." I do not say this and let it go at that. I will risk ten of my cigars to prove it to you.

Decide which shape you like best and read my offer.

MY OFFER is: I will, upon request, send fifty Shivers' Panatelas or fifty Shivers' Club Specials, on approval, to a reader of Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at my expense and no charge for the ten smoked if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased with them and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $2.50, within ten days.



Shivers' Club Special EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

If you desire, you may order fifty of each on the same terms.

Consider. The question as to whether or not you pay for these cigars is answered entirely by whether or not you like them. I am willing to take all the risk because I make them and know their worth.

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bunch of impertinent cowards! Why, that's a job any real soldier would like just to warm up before breakfast—that is, at least, the kind of soldiers we had back there in '47!"

HOW DAVIS GOT A STORY

JUST what we are doing down in Mexico, if it is not war, remains for some brilliant American newspaper paragrapher to describe. At present it is the uncertainty of the thing that is most disturbing: when hitting Mexico over the head with a club we must be continually in doubt whether or not Mexico will understand that our offices are really beneficent and that we only wish to "swat that fly." Among those who have felt the discomfort of this uncertainty are the war correspondents. If there is no war, why war correspondents? If there is war, why is there no fighting to furnish gory details for the waiting newspaper columns? If there is neither war nor no war, then what's the answer? The correspondents have solved the riddle mainly by filling their papers with fascinating accounts of the life and habits of the various Mexican tribes, home-life on the dreadnoughts, repartee of the officers' mess, and such thrilling et cetera. But recently topics began to run dry. Something must be done; and the hero of the occasion was Richard Harding Davis, correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who forthwith planned an invasion of the interior and a descent upon Mexico City, single-handed. Realizing the superiority of the stylograph over the machete, he set forth undaunted. Unfortunately, the Mexicans, and particularly Mexican generals, were short on humor and long on a general suspicion of anything that looked like a *gringo*. The result was, that Mr. Davis's war-story, written at Vera Cruz on his return, became little more than a plaintive apologia. *The Tribune* records it as follows:

In spite of appearances to the contrary, Americans know that with Mexico they are not at war; they know the mediators are at work and peace reigns; they know any Mexican can travel as freely through the United States as any Englishman or Swede; they know that if he says, "I am a Mexican," they will reply, "Welcome to our city," but the Mexican does not know that; his mind can not grasp the nice distinctions between occupying his territory and invading it.

His chief seaport has been captured by bullet and shell, his customs duties seized, his post-office confiscated, his supplies of food stopt so completely that up at Mexico City he goes to bed hungry, and his fellow countrymen have been killed, and he does not know that that is not war. It is like the man who says: "Why run from that dog? Don't you know a barking dog doesn't bite?"

"Yes," says the other man. "I know that, you know that, but the dog does not know that."

The Mexican does not know that peace

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smiles. I have just traveled to Mexico City, and by order of the police have returned, and during the two days going and two days returning and the day the police allowed me to remain in the city I did not meet with a single Mexican, including General Maas, who did not think his people and mine were at war, and they not only think that way but act that way.

From refugees I had heard this, but was skeptical, for at Vera Cruz the correspondents look on the stories told by refugees with suspicion. Technically, they class them with the wounded-man story. That means they are apt to be exaggerated and hysterical. Whenever a refugee told me his train had been stoned, that he had been dragged from it and cast into jail, where he was robbed and beaten and his throat cut from ear to ear, I did not believe him.

When I started to make the same trip in reverse order I planned to say that an American could journey from Vera Cruz to Mexico City as safely and pleasantly as from New York to Toronto, but he can not. For the fact that he can't the Mexican is responsible; but, tho responsible, he is not to be blamed. He acts just as we will act when we declare war.

The difficulty now is that while the American in Mexico considers himself a tourist and entitled to protection, the Mexican regards him as the hated invader and friend of the traitors Villa and Carranza—and that different point of view leads to trouble.

If finally war is declared, we can come out squarely as enemies and things will run more smoothly.

When, on May 7, I left Vera Cruz for Mexico City, other Americans on the train were Medill McCormick, of Chicago, who, tho a Bull Moose national committeeman, consents to act as war correspondent for *The Times*, of London; Frederick Palmer, a veteran correspondent of six wars, and Adam Weimer, a German-American, in the Mexican National Bank.

For three miles we were carried by train to where for the next three miles the track is destroyed. There Captain Richardson, commanding the train guard, advanced to meet the lieutenant in command of the Mexican patrol under a flag of truce. This flag, carried by an orderly, was, I observed, on ordinary occasions a bath-towel. Whether this was intended on the part of the orderly as a subtle insult to our Mexican brothers, I can not say, but certainly there is nothing less likely to bring peace to the mind of a Mexican than a bath-towel.

For the three-mile trek a speculative Indian was renting ponies, and the Americans each chartered one. We did not know that our more fortunate state would lead those who walked to unload upon us their bundles, bags, and babies, but that is what happened, and, unburdened by a baby in his arms, a small boy on his back, and another on the saddle-bags clasping him around the neck, the man who walked got the best of it.

It was a most picturesque procession. For half a mile straggled a few foreigners and many Mexicans returning to Mexico City. The women were in inevitable nun-like black, the men in tailless shirts, with trousers so tight it was impossible to see how they got their feet in or out, and hats so gigantic that three men coming toward you look like a distant view of the Sierra

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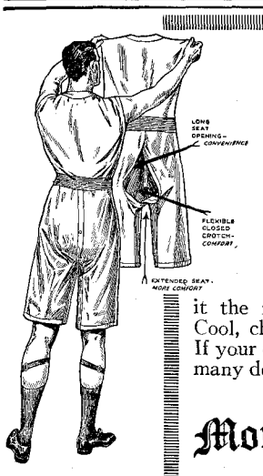

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Nevada Mountains, and with these were Indian *cargadores* staggering under trunks, boxes, bundles of bed-linen, cooking-pans, babies, and fighting cocks.

On either side of the roadbed were the ashes of funeral pyres of ties and iron bedplates, twisted in fire, and beyond them land as level as an African veldt, but crowded with all the foliage and flowers of the tropics.

Sometimes we rode between groves of cocoanut palms or manigua, all yellow like our forsythia, or ceiba-trees hung with poor relations of the orchid, or giant morning glories, the scarlet tullipan and papaya mango-trees, banana palms all heavy with fruit, and wild flowers of many colors, from pale pink to the richest purple, to which the Mexicans could give no name.

As our strange procession staggered, panting and sweating, through this jungle, it made one think of the marches of the early days of '49, when the gold-seekers crossed the isthmus.

At Tembladeras their escort bade them good-by, and they entrained. From then on, as Mr. Davis says, they saw no more "the man in khaki"; all was Mexican. Soldiers there were in great numbers, and in every sort of uniform, busy with the shiftless occupations of a decidedly lax camp-life. To the "invaders" they paid no attention at all, and, indeed, Mr. Davis and his companions were not so much as questioned until they arrived at Paso del Macho. Here trouble awaited them, in the following form:

When General Maas and his Federals retreated from Vera Cruz it was here that he halted. Paso del Macho is a village so prest for room that they have crowded into the shedlike station the headquarters of the General. The long table where usually the passengers eat and the public bar were presided over by an Indian squaw smoking a cigaret.

For an hour, we sat within twenty feet of the General, and had he wished to examine our credentials he had only to raise his voice and we would have presented them, but for a Mexican general that method of procedure was too simple and direct. Whether he wanted to impress us or scare us, he certainly succeeded in scaring us. We can not guess, but we know he went about getting what he wanted in the way calculated to give us the most trouble.

Trouble began when a lieutenant drest like a motorist on a Havana trolley-car told me to come with him. I asked why, and he said "*silencio.*" So I silencioed, but at the same time winked at McCormick to get busy and effect a rescue.

He gave me a high sign that he would, and went to get Weimer, our guide, interpreter, and friend. The lieutenant led me to an open place, where were four boys, not over fourteen years of age. They wore uniforms of blue drill, their bare feet were in sandals of bullhide, and their head-gear did not match, but I noticed their rifles and bayonets did.

It was the only moment when I felt we were in real danger. We were ordered not to talk to one another or with the outside. Weimer was not allowed to communicate. For a long time we sat in eloquent

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silence; then, to keep my mind off past sins and possible future, I got out my blacking-brushes and in spite of trembling fingers improved the appearance of my shoes. So did McCormick, but he is better polishing sentences for a Progressive platform than boots. After what seemed a long time the lieutenant returned and we were marched back to General Maas. War existed, he said, and Americans could not visit "City Mexico," as he exprest it.

English, French, even Chinese, can go, but not Americans. As Palmer was writing for an American paper only, Maas ordered him back to Vera Cruz. As McCormick and myself are writing for English and Canadian papers he assumed we were English, and while we did not say we were English, we did not contradict him.

My orders from my papers were to go to Mexico City, and at the moment did not meet the opportunity for standing in a chair and singing, "The Star-Spangled Banner." Besides, saying you are an American always sounds so like boasting. From the train we waved to Palmer, who, surrounded by soldiers, looked very lonesome, and pushed on to Orizaba, where the train halted for the night.

There is a monument there to the citizens who, in 1847, were killed fighting the Americans. When the next morning, as I walked out to see the city before the train started, I found placards hanging in all the shop windows, reminding people of this monument and urging them to kill all Americans and give no quarter, my desire to see more of the city soon passed.

At the station a drunken brakeman tried to make trouble for us because we were Americans, and wanted to put us off the train, but his antagonism was mostly pulque, and he is mentioned only because he was the only private citizen who showed us the least rudeness or hostility.

It was the public officials who gave us trouble. At Orizaba pines took the place of palms, and on the head and shoulders of Fica de Orizaba was snow. We still wore the clothing worn the day before in Vera Cruz, where the heat is the moist heat of the Kongo and Nagasaki, and by noon we were shivering with cold.

The train was so crowded the people were jammed like cattle in aisles and hung from the platforms, but no physical discomfort could spoil the beauty of the journey. The ride between Orizaba and Esperanza, around the mountain peaks, with bays and oceans of green farmlands below, itself should repay any one who visits Mexico.

At nine o'clock at night, after standing for hours and without food, we arrived in the city, where McCormick was met by E. T. Oakley, local correspondent of *The Times*, of London. He had engaged rooms for us at the Palacio Hotel. Many hotel-runners were rushing and shouting through the crowd. A man, much excited, showed me what I thought was a hotel-runner's badge.

I said, "I am going to Palacio." He said, "No, you are going to police headquarters." It turned out he was right. They did not tell us why we were arrested. The detectives put an American named Schuler, a Missourian, for two years in business in Mexico, in a cab with me. Neither was he told why he was arrested.

As we were led to the magistrate's room

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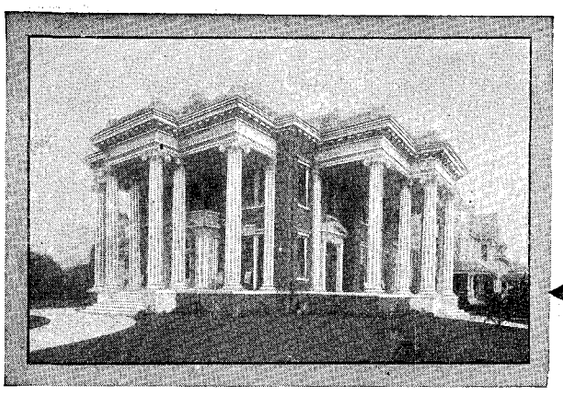

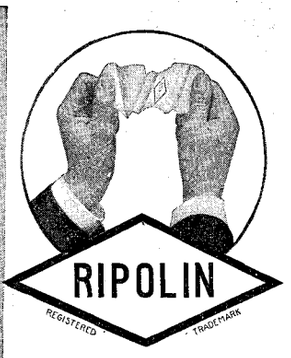

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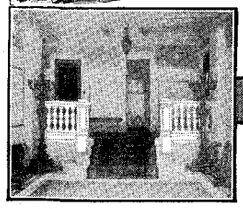

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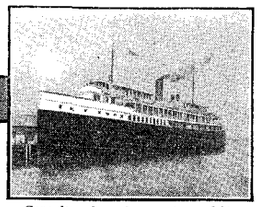

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I saw through the open door A. J. Sutton, of the Washington *Post*, whom I had met in Vera Cruz. He beckoned to me. I asked if I might go to him, but was told he was *incomunicado*. When Schuler was taken away I promised to take word of his arrest to the Brazilian Legation, where McCormick and I were driven by a detective and an inspector of police.

There we found Walter C. Whiffen, for four years the local correspondent of The Associated Press, who had come up from Vera Cruz to lock up his house and draw his money from the bank; and tho he could settle his affairs in a few hours and return to Vera Cruz, he had been locked up by the police two days.

We waited, guarded by detectives, while Cardozo de Oliviera, the Brazilian Minister, the police inspector, and Dantin, formerly counselor of our embassy, considered our case. Dantin has been threatened with arrest, and now takes refuge in the Brazilian Legation, where he has been indefatigable in helping Americans who are more fortunate than himself and are free to leave Mexico.

After an hour we were called in to hear the result of the deliberations. It was most astonishing. The inspector had taken all the tricks. The Minister explained to us we could go free if we promised the inspector that we would return to Vera Cruz by the first train, which was leaving in twenty-four hours; that while the war lasted we would not return to Mexico City, and that while in the city we would not try to send out letters or cable; that until the train started we would remain in jail.

"JUICE" LATHAM, VETERAN, STEPS TO BAT

IN this country, where everything from the tallest sky-scraper to the most octopodian corporation, is comparatively youthful, every man can be his own historian. Practically every human being over sixteen can remember the early days of something or other, and nearly every one of these comes forward sooner or later to tell about it. As for the older fellows, their audience grows every year, and some of them have slipt so into the habit of constant reminiscence that they have lost the faculty of remembering anything that has happened in the last quarter-century. As "Juice" Latham says, "They all do it!" And he ought to know. Hasn't he sat back with his fifty years of baseball experience and listened to those countless ones who know "what baseball used to be"? For in the line of baseball these voluntary historians are perhaps more incorrigibly reminiscent than in any other. There are hundreds of yarns about the old days, and one hears them and their variations everywhere. And that is why "Juice" Latham hung back when a representative of the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* tried to get a few hints on antediluvian ballistics out of him. But "Juice" was one of the great ones in his day, and an interview was worth the price

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of a little coaxing. The writer describes Mr. Latham briefly:

At present he is not much to look at—just an old man with a rusty old black suit, one eye useless and a bleary expression around the other eye, which gives him a peculiarly wistful look. Turn now to another picture—the Latham who played with Al Spalding in the Boston nine of 1875, who captured the Philadelphia Athletics in '82—and you see a different person. Well set up, his broad shoulders and fleshy face hinting at the corpulency of these days, the George Latham who spiked them at first all over the United States between the years of 1868 and 1888 was a king in his chosen sport.

As has hitherto been intimated, "Juice" was not very anxious to loosen up.

"They all do it," he complained as he hugged his light coat around his shoulders to ward off the chill spring air that nips to the bones of any old man—even an old-time ball-player. "I seen more bunk from kids that think they know something about the old days than you could shake a stick at. Then I horn in and say a few kind words, and everybody says here comes another old fool. Huh?

"There's more four-flushing than there used to be in the old days. Then fellows didn't get soft-headed from wearing masks and lily-handed from using gloves the way they do now. I misremember what it was we used to call the guys with press-agents, but I guess that's just as well—'cause it wasn't fit to print.

"Baseball? Me? Say, I've been playing baseball ever since I can remember. When I was a kid I used to play in the commons. Then I played professional in the leagues, and now that I've got to be a 'has-been' I play it in the newspapers and go down to the games. The baseball we played when I was in the leagues was hard work, and hard work, too, with no big salaries.

"I don't just remember how I got started in professional ball. We used to have a team up in Utica's seventh ward that we called the Lightfoots. J. Fred Maynard and H. Gilbert Hart was in it—they're pretty rich folks now—and we used to play around the city considerable.

"The first professional ball I played was at Ilion. Then I went to Boston when Providence, Louisville, and Hartford were in the league, and it was all big-time stuff, I tell you. Al Spalding was captain of the Boston team and Harry Wright was manager. I had been playing second base, but they put me in at first and I stayed with the sack until I quit playing professional.

"It was the biggest league of the time. I was twenty-four years old and I thought I knew the game. After I had been training with Spalding for a while I found that there was a little more to it than I thought, but I was plumb tickled when Wright let me out the latter part of '75 to go down and take hold of the New Haven nine that was getting ready to disband.

"Well, I went. I was captain and first base, and we stuck the season out. Then I went up to Canada, and till '76 I had the Tecumseh nine in London, Ont. I finished the season of '76 at Binghamton, which then had a State league nine, and was under Homer Mix. Mix was a good man at the game and he had some good men against him. As I remember it now, there was Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Utica, Buffalo, Lynn, Massachusetts, and

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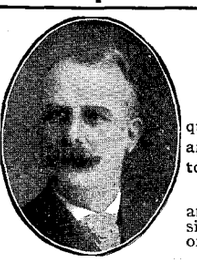

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Elmira in the league with Binghamton, and those were the games that drew the crowds and the blood.

"Man alive! Baseball was baseball then. No gloves to speak of—nothing but a little thin thing on the hand, no fingers to it—no masks or chest-protectors, and the man at first base had no bigger glove than the pitcher. A catcher's hands used to get raw in a long game. I remember that in the sixteen-inning game Utica played with Syracuse in '78 our little catcher's hands were blistered. He let a ball get by him and it lodged in a wagon spring in the crowd and the Syracuse men walked right in. It had been a tie score, but the blistered hands and the wagon spring settled it. We got beat.

"Huh! Oh, well, in '77 I went to Louisville, Kentucky, and played there until Devlin, Craver, and Nichols were expelled during a row. Back to Utica in '78 and in charge of the Utica team was the next thing on the program. After that I was captain of every team I played with. I had got to be a pretty good first baseman by that time, and our whole Utica team was some affair.

"Eddy Kennedy played left field, Will Purcell was at right field and pitched; Bob Clack played second base and Joe Roach was catch. Then there was—oh, wait a minute till I get that picture. It's the only one left of the old team, and I can tell you better when I get to lookin' at the boys. See that fellow down there in the front? That's Hardy Richardson, and the fellow next to him is Nick Alcott, who pitched for us. Pitcher's salary? Believe me, no one had to put salary limits on in those days. Maybe Alcott pulled down $175 a month, but I doubt it.

"Jim Gifford managed the team and I played in the same old place—first base. Charlie Smith was at third base, Jack Richmond played short stop, and John McGuiness played first base, too. We used to have the worst games with Syracuse you ever saw. Every time we had a game there was a fight. Well, that's getting away from the subject.

"Utica was in a sort of International league then. I went to Springfield, Massachusetts, in '79 and stayed there until the team disbanded. I finished the season of '79 with Washington, and then for the two years I had the Treasury Department stables at Washington and stayed out of baseball until '82."

The year 1882 was a big year for "Juice." He had the Athletics that year and carried them through a fine season. The following year he went to Louisville, and two years later to Richmond, Virginia. He then made a quick jump through Jersey City to Utica, where he stayed till that team disbanded in '87. Soon after that "Juice" withdrew to the bench. The writer comments as follows:

This is "Juice" Latham's simple story of a diamond career that any man might well be proud of. He tells nothing of the flying jumps on which he speared the sphere at first time and again—nothing of the great coaching that brought his many teams to victories. When Latham was on the Utica team he and his mates won eighteen straight victories, and at the end of the season the Utica aggregation was one game

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behind Syracuse and Buffalo, who were tied for first place. Utica was offered the championship and would not take it. The championship for that year was never decided.

As he blinks at you now and tells you of the glories of the days that were, it takes a good stretch of imagination to connect him with the man who captained the big teams of the old baseball world. "Juice" does not reminisce unless nagged on, but once he is on a tack he sees it out to the end. For instance, there is his story of the best play he ever saw made. It happened—but let "Juice" tell it:

"It was the greatest catch and throw I ever saw and it was made by Dicky Johnson, who used to play with Boston. He was playing in Richmond, Virginia, the day it happened and the batter hit a hard line ball out toward center field, where Dicky held down his job. That boy was a great runner, but when he started for the ball it didn't look like one chance in ten that he'd get it.

"There was a man on third. Let's see. Yes, it was the Norfolk team that we were playing that day. Well, Dicky ran at that ball, picked it out of the air six inches from the ground, and then he threw the runner out at home. It was a great play. Of course they put on some of the fancy kind nowadays, but I'm willing to bet that there isn't a play made on National or American grounds that we didn't do ourselves. We hadn't the grounds, but we made the plays. The game allowed seven balls in those days, and you could call for the kind you wanted—high ball, fair ball, or low ball—and the pitcher had to give it to you."

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4. Because women are expected to carry enough things as it is without the additional burden of pockets.

5. Because it would make dissension between husband and wife as to whose pockets were to be filled.

6. Because it would destroy man's chivalry toward woman if he did not have to carry all her things in his pockets.

7. Because men are men and women are women. We must not fly in the face of nature.

8. Because pockets have been used by men to carry tobacco, pipes, whisky flasks, chewing-gum, and compromising letters. We see no reason to suppose that women would use them more wisely.—*New York Tribune.*

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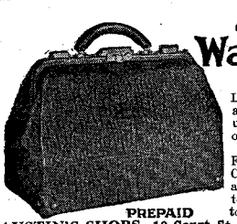

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"No; I've got to spend two weeks at Atlantic City with my wife."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

One Old Salt Happy.—FATHER NEPTUNE (to group of mermaids)—"Well, girls, I must say it's more comfortable, now I can wade around under an American man-of-war without cutting my feet on broken bottles."—*Judge.*

Generous.—An enterprising young florist, in order to increase his trade, displayed this sign in his window:

"We give a packet of flower seeds with every plant."

His competitor across the street promptly sought to meet the competition by placing in his window the following announcement:

"We give the earth with every plant."—*Tit-Bits.*

Point of View.—A lawyer was arguing a case before a certain judge, between whom and himself there was no love lost. The judge listened for a while with ill-concealed impatience, and then burst out with:

"Tut! tut! Mr. W——, you have your points of law all upside down!"

"I don't doubt that they seem so to your Honor," replied Mr. W., "but you'll think differently when your Honor is reversed."—*New York Tribune.*

Unkind to the Pigs.—A minister, spending a holiday in the North of Ireland, was out walking, and, feeling very thirsty, called at a farmhouse for a drink of milk. The farmer's wife gave him a large bowl of milk, and while he was quenching his thirst a number of pigs got round about him. The minister noticed that the pigs were very strange in their manner, so he said:

"My good lady, why are the pigs so excited?"

The farmer's wife replied, "Sure, it's no wonder they are excited, sir; it's their own little bowl you are drinking out of!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Prize Contest.—The ice trust having offered a silver loving-cup for the best excuse which might be invented for raising the price of ice after the present cold winter, we hopefully submit the following:

1. The ice being so thick and heavy, it costs more to handle it.

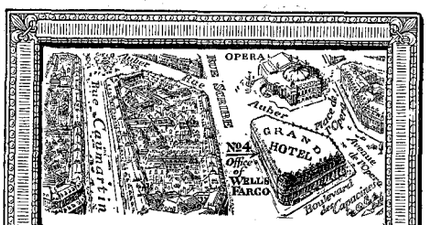
2. The blocks are so large that there is great waste in cutting them up for the retail trade.

3. The ice is so cold it freezes solid in the storage houses and is very difficult to get out.

4. As the winter has been so cold, the summer will necessarily be very hot, and the demand for ice very great, so that it is doubtful if there will be enough to go around.

5. The ice being extra thick, extra cold, and extra quality all through, it is only proper that an extra price should be demanded.

6. The price of ice never had any relation to the cost of production, anyhow.—*Life.*



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CURRENT EVENTS

Mexico

May 7.—The Federals begin to close in on Vera Cruz; the rebel advance on Saltillo and San Luis Potosi continues.

Villa appeals to the United States, requesting that the embargo on arms at the Mexican border be lifted.

Oil operators in New York decide in conference to appeal directly to the President.

May 9.—Secretary Bryan reports that the Hamburg-American, independently of any request from this country, have decided that the German vessels bearing munitions of war to Huerta shall not land in Mexico.

Fighting continues at Mazatlan; rebel reinforcements have arrived at Tampico.

May 10.—The mediators for the United States as appointed are Supreme Court Justice Lamar and former Solicitor-General Frederick W. Lehmann, of St. Louis.

United States Consul at San Luis Potosi, John R. Silliman, is reported arrested. Three other consuls to Mexico have not yet been heard from.

May 11.—Huerta denounces the United States' occupation of Lobos Island lighthouse on the Gulf coast as a violation of the armistice.

The fact that Consul Silliman has not yet been released by the Federals is regarded as serious.

A formal burial service is held at the Brooklyn Navy Yard over the bodies of the seventeen marines and sailors killed at Tampico, at which the President is present and addresses the mourners.

May 12.—Tampico is under heavy bombardment all day and night.

May 13.—The Huerta mediators announce that they will remain a few days in Havana. Indications are that this is a provisional move with special reference to the American occupation of Lobos Island.

Tampico is reported as finally in the Constitutionalists' possession, with the Federals fleeing westward. The losses on both sides are heavy.

Foreign

May 7.—Prince Alexander of Teck is appointed Governor-General of Canada.

May 8.—A severe earthquake in Sicily creates havoc over a district of about two square miles, causing the deaths of nearly 200 people and large property loss.

May 9.—The King and Queen of Denmark pay a visit of State to England, arriving in London.

An emissary of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen announces that the Doctor is planning a new revolution in China.

May 10.—Madame Nordica, the great American singer, dies in Batavia, Java, of pneumonia contracted through exposure in the wreck of the *Tasman*, last December.

May 11.—S. P. Warner, United States Consul at Manchuria, commits suicide.

The celebrated Swedish explorer, Baron Nordenskjord, is reported as murdered by Bolivian Indians.

May 12.—Another picture at the Royal Academy in London is slashed by a militant suffragette.

May 13.—The recently renewed treaty between this country and Japan is ratified by the Japanese Privy Council.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 7.—The wedding is celebrated of Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, the President's youngest daughter, and Secretary McAdoo.

May 8.—The Senate orders an investigation of the coal-trust discrimination reported at Southern ports.

May 10.—Philander C. Knox, former Secretary of State under President Taft, issues a statement in opposition to the repeal of the free-canal tolls bill.

May 11.—The railroads open their fight in the Senate against certain provisions of the proposed antitrust law.

May 12.—It is practically unanimously decided in a caucus of the House Democrats to limit legislation to the antitrust bills.

The President faces a revolt in Congress because of his objection to a provision of the rural credits bill.

May 13.—President Wilson gives assurance to the committee of oil owners of the Tampico district that all possible protection will be

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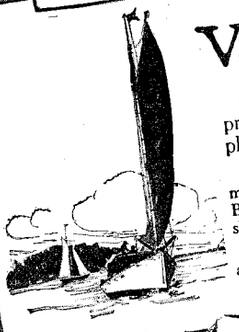

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given their interests, and promises to consider a resolution tendered by the committee.

GENERAL

May 7.—Sons of Confederate Veterans vote down a former resolution to request pensions from the Government.

May 8.—The proposal of a nation-wide strike is opposed by the international miners' executive board, but aid for the Colorado strikers is urged.

As a result of Paris selling, American stocks and share prices tend radically downward, with Chesapeake & Ohio leading.

May 11.—The bill for a State constabulary, as proposed by Governor Ammons, is killed by the Colorado legislature.

May 13.—The Brotherhoods of Railway Trainmen, Locomotive Engineers, and Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, and the Order of Railway Conductors agree after a long secret council to support the members of their organizations included in the Pennsylvania Railroad strikers.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

AN INQUIRY.—Can any reader of "THE LITERARY DIGEST" tell the Lexicographer who is the author of the following lines? If so, please give the name of the author and the title of the poem:

"Say not the days are evil—Who's to blame?
And fold the hands and acquiesce—O shame!
Stand up, speak out and bravely in God's name."

"F. B. A.," Chicago, Ill.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation and some details of the *Têmêraire*, the subject of Turner's famous painting 'The Fighting *Têmêraire*.'"

The *Têmêraire* was a line of battle-ship of ninety-eight guns captured from the French at the battle of the Nile, August 1, 1798. She fought next to the *Victory* in the line of battle at Trafalgar, October 21, 1805, under Captain Harvey. She was broken up in 1838. Turner's picture was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1839. At the time she was afloat, the *Têmêraire's* name was probably pronounced tē″mē″rār′—*e's* as in *they;* and *a* as in *fare;* but to-day's ship of the same name is pronounced tem′a-rār—*e* as in *pen*, *a* as in *sofa*, and *a* as in *fare*.

"H. N.," Marlin, Tex.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciations for the following characters found in Rostand's 'Cyrano.' *Cyrano de Bergerac; Roxane, Duenna, Lise, Ragueneau, De Guiche, Le Bret, Montfleury, Christian de Neuvilette.*"

Cyrano de Bergerac—si″ra″no′ de bar″je-rac′ (*i* as in *police*, *a* as in *arm*, *o* as in *no; e* as *u* in *but; a* as in *fare*, *e* as *u* in *but*, and *a* as in *at*). *Roxane*—roks″an′ (*o* as in *not*, *a* as in *arm*). *Duenna*—

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diu-en'na (*iu* as *eu* in *feud*). *Lise*—liz (*i* as in *police*). *Ragueneau*—ra''gu''-no'. *De Guiche*—gwish (*i* as in *police*). *Le Bret*—bre (*e* as in *they*). *Montfleury*—mon''flur''ĭ' (*o* as in *not*, *u* as in *burn*, *i* as in *police*). *Christian de Neuvilette*—nu''vi''let' (*u* as in *burn*, *i* as in *police*, *e* as in *met*).

"B. D.," New York, N. Y.—"Is the following correct? 'The chimes are what *is* known as the split gongs.' Should 'is' be 'are'? Why so or why not so?"

As the entire subject is plural in thought, it should be exprest by a plural construction. "The chimes are what are known as the split gongs." See Goold Brown, page 584, Rule xv.

"R. A. G.," Atlanta, Ga.—"Is it correct to say: 'I enjoyed *myself*? (meaning I had an enjoyable time.)' 'The question whether (if) it is true'?"

"I enjoyed *myself*" is an English idiom for "I enjoyed the entertainment" or whatever there was to enjoy in common with others. "The question whether" does not give enough of the sentence to judge of the accuracy or inaccuracy of the phrase. Use a subjunctive when conditional assertion is made: "If it *be* true."

"J. T. O'N.," Louisville, Ky.—"Is 'conference' correct in the following sentence: 'A large crowd witnesses the *conference* of the degree'? Should it be 'witnessed the *conferring* of the degree'?"

"The conferment of a degree" is correct and more usual, but as *conference* in one of its senses means *conferment*, there is no reason for condemning its use.

"A. J. M. F.," Beaver Falls, Pa.—"Will you kindly tell me what the danger or distress signal *S. O. S.* is understood to mean?"

The letters *S. O. S.* are symbols used in wireless telegraphy to get attention, in a somewhat similar manner as the word "Hello!" is used in a telephone call. They are more quickly transmitted and more easily understood than any other. Some persons have read into them the meaning "suspend other service," but that is mere fancy.

"G. McG.," Ottumwa, Iowa.—"What about the expression, 'You *had* better'? I find that many good writers use it. Is it correct? If so, why?"

Kindly consult the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, page 1100, column 2. Both forms *had better* and *would better* are accepted as good English.

"B. M. McG.," New York, N. Y.—"In the sentence, '*That* this court has no power to prevent,' *that* being the object of 'prevent,' should a comma be used after the word *that*, and if not, why?"

From the brief extract you give it is impossible to tell whether or not a comma should be used. But assuming that there is an introductory clause, such as "Your petitioners claim (1) That . . . (2) That this court has not power to prevent the . . . " no comma should be used.

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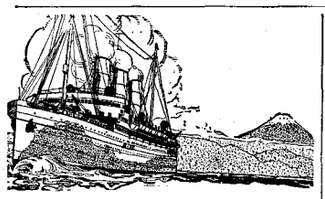

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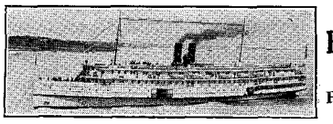

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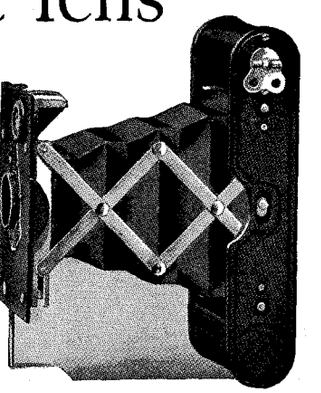

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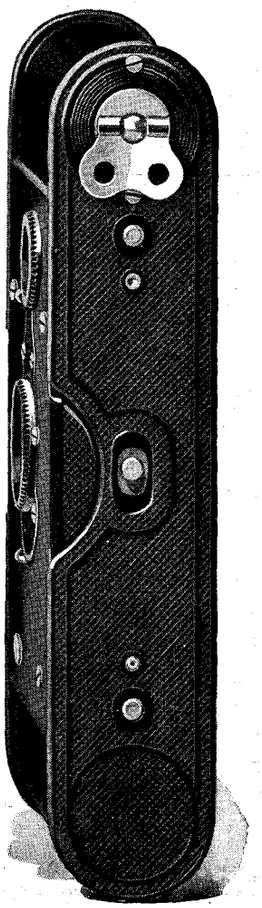

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